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Israel Giving Up On Loan Support

Shamir Aide Sees 'Slim Chance' of U.S. Guarantees

By Jackson Diehl Washington Past Service
JERUSALEM — Senior offi-

cials signaled Sunday that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's government had all but given up hope of winning U.S. support for \$10 bilhon in loan guarantees to help Israel absorb immigrants, and sharply stracked Washington's move to link the request to Jewish settle-

ments in the occupied territories. Health Minister Ehnd Olmert said there was only "a slim chance" that Israel would receive the U.S.

guarantees.
The U.S. administration is no konger inclined to cooperate in the search for an agreement on this issue," he said.

He accused Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d of setting new conditions for the loans in each of three meetings he has had on the issue with Israel's ambassador in Washington, Zahnan Shoval.

"Every time we are ready to negotiate on something there is a hange in the conditions put forth by the Americans," said Mr. Olmert, referring to Mr. Baker's demand that Israel agree to stop the construction of Jewish homes in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem after completing units already started.

Mr. Olmert said the administration was trying to use the loan guarantee issue to push Israel out of the occupied West Bank and Gaza

think the ultimate goal of American policy is to try and force Israel to agree to the '67 lines with minor alterations," he said, "and I believe that because of this goal they are trying to push Israel fur-ther and further into conditions."

His comments appeared to sketch a public line of defense for the Shamir government as it presettlements and relations with the United States could emerge as maor issues. Unwilling to freeze settlement building and convinced it therefore cannot obtain the U.S. aid before the election, Mr. Shamin's Likud party appeared pre-pared to attribute the setback to unfair pressure by Mr. Baker and

President George Bush. Aides sought to distance Mr. Shamir from the tough public statements, saying the issue was not discussed at Sunday's cabinet meeting and that Mr. Olmert was speaking for himself.

A senior official said that while a See LOANS, Page 5



A militiaman attacking a demonstrator Sunday in Moscow as the protesters, demanding the restoration of a Soviet Union, forced their way past police barricades.

One Germany, Still Divided Over Its Military Role

By Marc Fisher Washington Post Service

BONN -- Nearly 17 months after German reunification brought pledges that Bonn would expand its interna-tional responsibilities, Germany's government remains deeply split over what role its military should play, both in a Europe where it is the largest power and in a world where it is one of the richest, most influential countries.

For months, as the Yugoslav civil war raged, Germany pushed the West to recognize the independence of Slovemia and Croatia. Now, as the United Nations prepares to send a 14,000-man peacekeeping force into Yugoslavia, German troops will be far from the battlefield.

By Ann Devroy

WASHINGTON — With the campaign heading to the conservative Republican battlefield of the South, President

importance of a meeting between Mr. Bush's campaign

chairman and a group of homosexual men and women.

right, Patrick I. Buchanan.

ton Post Service

at helping NATO allies in Turkey, even Bonn's closest expanding the role of its military, but also considerable friends were astonished by the depth of the country's disagreement over how to make a change.

Germany's reason for staying out of Yugoslavia is widely accepted as a wise one — the prospect of German troops patrolling land once taken by the Wehrmacht is

Nevertheless, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher promised the United Nations last fall that Bonn would change its constitution to allow German forces to take part in UN missions around the world. And Chancellor Helmut Kohl has repeatedly said that Germany will do

s part in international peace efforts. But thus far, the political facts of life in Bonn have When Germany declined to play a military role in the Gulf War last year, and when German troops balked even only no consensus on how far Germany should go in

Mr. Genscher's Free Democrats, the junior partner in Bonn's coalition, insist that only a constitutional amendment can give the Bundeswehr the right to join UN missions or other military actions outside NATO territory. Mr. Kohl's governing Christian Democrats, frustrated by the long stalemate, appeared to cast off years of rhetoric last week when they talked about making the change with a simple law, which would require only a

majority in parliament. The Christian Democrats have always claimed that the German Constitution forbids German forces from activity

outside NATO territory; in fact, the document specifically

See GERMANS, Page 5

To Head Off Buchanan, Bush Acts to Placate Right

would try to use U.S. antitrust laws against Japanese indus-

tives. The officials pointed to these steps: • The forced resignation of Mr. Frohnmayer, who has

the kind of art his agency funds, some of which conservatives maintain is pornographic or blasphemous. • The decision Friday by the White House to put on hold

any contribution of \$500 or more. The proposal was aimed at

Thousands Clash With Police in **Moscow Protest** Anti-Yeltsin Rally Provokes Most Violence Since Coup

By Serge Schmemann
New York Three Service

MOSCOW - Several thousand opponents of the Russian government marked Armed Forces Day on Sunday by clashing with the police and demanding the restoration of a united Soviet Union.

The protest, the most violent since President Boris N. Yeltsin took over in Russia, was the latest of several by groups opposed to the new order, primarily stanneh Com-munists but also nationalists, monarchists and soldiers.

Several marchers and policemen were bloodied, marking the first such violent incident in Moscow since the August coup attempt.

Many demonstrators were elderly pensioners who shouted that they had worked their entire lives for the Soviet state and had been

This demonstration was called to mark Armed Forces Day, a major holiday in the past that has been renamed Day of Defenders of the Fatherland. But the banners and chants were largely denunciations of Mr. Yeltsin and the Common-wealth of Independent States, in-terspersed with a few anti-American, anti-Semitic and nationalist slogans. The turnout was estimated at 5,000, suggesting that opposition to the new government has not yet achieved either unity or mass sup-

The protests, however, attracted added attention after Mayor Gav-riil K. Popov of Moscow banned the demonstrators from the usual site of mass meetings, on Manezh Square outside the Kremlin, evidently to leave the adjacent Tomb of the Unknown Soldier accessible for official wreath-laying.

Accordingly, all approaches to the center were sealed off in the morning with barriers of buses and dump trucks and thousands of policemen, including riot policemen with aluminum shields. Backed by reinforcements parked along side streets, the cordon recalled similar measures taken a year ago by Communist authorities to block Mr. Yeltsin's supporters from the city

The main body of demonstrators gathered on Mayakovsky Square, at the head of the broad Tversky Boulevard leading to Manezh Square. With shorts of "Fascists, fascists" and "Soviet Union," they surged through the first police lines and scuffled with the police.

A third police line, near the Mo-Donald's restaurant on Pushkin Square, held, and authorities let the

By Dave Anderson New York Times Service

Jean-Claude Killy, the co-president of these Winter Olympics, spoke of how he wanted visitors to go home with "the feeling of having spent a fortnight of their little and the state of the

lives on another planet: the planet

of the French Olympics." But by Sunday night's closing ceremo-nies, it had evolved into the planet of the French Alps Olympics.

With jagged snow-capped

peaks kissing a canopy of crystal-

blue sky, the views on the trips to

the mountain venues will endure

in the distant replays of the mind. On the up, up, uphill road to the ski events at Val d'Isère, see-

ing the huge face of Hercules on a dam. On the twisting turns to the

bobsled at La Plagne and the ski

jump at Courcheval, seeing

clouds floating below. On the ski

lift to Méribel, seeing a hang glid-

er suspended above the ice arena

where the United States hockey

team flashed and floundered.

cheeseburger and fries.

demonstrators carry on with speeches and chants.

Speakers included Colonel Viktor Alksnis, dubbed one of the black colonels" by liberals for his zealous communism, Albert Maka-shov, a general dismissed after the August coup, and Vladimir Zhirin-ovsky, head of the fascistic Liberal

Democratic Party. Mr. Yeltsin, meanwhile, joined other government officials, and Marshal Yevgeni I. Shaposhnikov, head of the Commonwealth's armed forces, in laying wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

In his order of the day for the military holiday, Marshal Shaposh-nikov declared that the military remained apart from the political



Yeltsin waving as he left the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

struggles that have accompanied the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Ukraine, Moldova and Azerbaijan have declared their intention to form their own armed forces, and in particular, Ukraine's claim to the allegiance of Soviet army and navy forces based on its soil have raised tensions with Russia.

"Servicemen of the army and navy remain self-restrained, highly organized and united in the difficult conditions of the current radical social reform," Marshal Shaposhnikov said.

Mr. Yeltsin similarly sought to play down the squabble with Ukraine. He said he was in daily contact with President Leonid M. Kravchuk of Ukraine and Prime Minister Vitold P. Fokin, and "headway is being made step by

UN's Yugoslav Force Impeded by Funding

BELGRADE — The United Nations was preparing Sunday for the deployment of a vanguard peacekeeping force in Yugoslavia whose mission is already complicated by complaints about its

As a result, only part of the force will be deployed at first, while the UN secretary-general asks the parties to the fighting to contribute more toward the cost of the operation. A leader of the Serbian minority in Croatia, meanwhile, urged the

United Nations to join the European Community in seeking an overall political settlement. Milan Babic, president of Krajina, the main Serbian enclave in Croatia, dropped his opposition to the deployment of a UN force and promised to cooperate with it.

Three people died in cease-fire violations on Sunday, a day after all position to the coefficient of t all parties to the conflict welcomed the Security Council's decision to

dispatch UN troops to enforce the shaky truce.

The operation in Yugoslavia, which already is one of the biggest the United Nations has ever organized, will be followed by an even the United Nations has ever organized, will be followed by an even the Sameity Conneil is larger and more complex one this week when the Security Council is expected to send military and civilian contingents to oversee the end of Cambodia's long civil war, disarm its rival factions, return

refugees and organize nationwide free elections. Initial estimates put the cost of those two missions at more than \$3 billion, or more than four times the \$700 million that UN members

were asked to pay for peacekeeping costs last year. The organization is owed nearly \$1 billion by its membership in unpaid dues.

Agreement to send the force to Yugoslavia came after compromises were struck within the 15-member council in disputes over its peacekeeping powers as well as over the operation's \$634 million annual cost, which the United States and other Western members

See UN, Page 5

Kiosk

Saddam's Enemies Meet in Riyadh

RIYADH (AP) — Fifteen Iraqi opposition leaders not Sunday to try to form a united front capable of toppling the Iraqi leader, Saddam

The closed-door session at the conference palace was the first meeting of Iraqi opposition figures officially sanctioned by Saudi authorities since the end of the Gulf War. Sources said the gathering included former army officers, but none was identified. Related article, Page 2

Washington fears that North Korea may be only months away from Page 3. having the bomb

Representative Les Aspin proposed a further \$50 billion to \$120 billion in defense cuts.

IMF aid to Russia and other Soviet republics is being held up by the United States. Page 7. Page 13.

Business/Finance

Page 2

Crossword

George Bush and his senior aides have moved decisively to We faced the possibility last week that we would enter the southern primaries with evangelicals, veterans and social try to deplete the arsenal of Mr. Bush's challenger from the conservatives all mad at us," an official said. He added that The Bush White House has forced the resignation of John E. Frohnmayer, the chairman of the National Endowment The Democrats enter an intensive 21/2-week period. Page 3. for the Arts, who was widely denounced by conservatives. The administration held up a proposed new tax regulation

this was "before you even think" about the problem of moderates who are upset with Mr. Bush because of the that had upset evangetical Christian churches and helped kill a health-care proposal disliked by veterans groups, which are especially strong in the South. It sought to diminish the

One announcement that was not part of the strategy, but could bring political gains anyway, was the disclosure by Attorney General William P. Barr that the government

Viktor Tikhonov, the Unified coach, got his uppance from players after a 3-1 victory over Canada for the hockey gold medal.

ceremony celebrating the Games, the Savoie region of France ty provided by the Winter Olympics.

The Big Red Machine: Still Golden

The Unified Team, making its first and probably only Olym-

pic appearance as a Soviet stand-in, got third-period goals

from Viacheslav Boutsaev, Igor Boldin and Viacheslav Bykov

en route to a 3-1 victory over Canada and the Big Red

Machine's eighth gold medal since 1956. In the bronze medal

game, it was no contest as Czechoslovakia routed the United

From Start to Finish, Games a Success

The 16th Winter Olympics ended Sunday just about the way

they opened, with a curious but entertaining très Français

and the Olympic spirit. In short, a success.

OLYMPIC POO PODIUM

At the same time, Vice President Dan Quayle set out to convince fellow conservatives that it was time for them to stop their flirtation with Mr. Buchanan and realize how the trial cartels that restrict American exports. challenge could weaken Mr. Bush's standing in the fall

La Bomba's Close: Less Than a Blast

It would seem that the fabled La Bomba, Albert Tomba, has a

penuine nemesis on his callused hands in Finn Christian Jagge, the 25-year-old from Oslo who has proved for the

second time this winter that he can win the big one, the slalom.

For months, the doldrums of national depression have perme-

Olympic report: Pages 14 and 15

For the French, it Was a Fine Time

But administration and congressional Republicans say the events last week, although not addressing Mr. Bush's larger problems of voter discontent, should help with conserva-

been locked in a two-year struggle with conservatives over

a proposal in its 1993 budget package that would have required churches to report to the Internal Revenue Service

See POLITICS, Page 5

Lasting Images From the Planet of the French Alps **Dollar Set** To Build ALBERTVILLE, France -On Gains Before the opening ceremonies,

PARIS - The dollar is poised to add to its gains of last week against the Deutsche mark and the yen, following its emergence from four months of indecisive trading, ana-

way and that slowing growth in Germany and Japan will lead to lower interest rates in those countries, narrowing the yield gaps that have kept the dollar floundering.

In this land of potage and fro-mage, in a Méribel chalet restaurant named Yorky's, the view for some wanderers even included a If it snowed in the mountains, it rained down here in Albertville, which for the last 16 days has been the Olympic capital at the wide mouth of the Tarentaise Val-

On a warm afternoon during the first week, people were walking around Albertville in shirtslceves. Some were even playing playing tennis in shorts outside the figure-skating rink and across the street from the speed-skating

ated France. Voters are angry with mainstream politicians and worried about a surging tide of immigrants. Yet for two weeks those troubles vanished — if only temporarily — as the In the coolers at the Centre de Press Principal in the valley town of La Lechere, the most popular country has found relief in an oasis of pleasure and tranquillidrinks were not Coca-Cols and Sprite, but small plastic bottles of

See GAMES, Page 15

By Carl Gewirtz tional Herald Tribuna

The forces driving up the dollar are a growing conviction that a U.S. economic recovery is under

The dollar was buoyed last week by the acceleration in the U.S. money supply growth, and traders read the Federal Reserve Board's decision to cut banks' reserve requirements as probably the last of a long series of credit-easing moves.

"It's hard to avoid the concinsion that the Fed move was directed at stimulating debt creation without reducing short-term interest rates," said Andres Drobuy of Bankers Trust in London. The central bank's action meant that banks could reduce to 10 percent from 12 percent the amount of cash they had to keep in reserve against checking account deposits, freeing up an estimated \$12 billion for

The dollar has been handicapped with the lowest short-term interest rates of any major currency. Yen interest rates are roughly 1.25 percentage points higher than dollar levels and German rates are 5.5 points higher. But now, currency traders said they thought the Fed would end its policy of reducing interest rates to stimulate the U.S. economy, and with an expected quickening in growth, short-term yields are likely to firm.

"The market's current frame of See DOLLAR, Page 9

U.S. Says Gulf Raids Hit Civilian Sites Harder Than Planned

Michael R. Gordon New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - In a disclosure that runs counter to the Pentagon's image of a war that was run with extraordinary precision, a new Defense Department report says that a failure to communicate targeting restrictions in the Gulf air war resulted in heavier damage than was intended to Iraq's civilian

infrastructure. The breakdown in communicating the targeting guidelines to tacti-cal air units led to greater damage than planned to Iraq's electrical generating plants and is one of several problems coming to light a year after the victory.

The report commissioned by Congress and circulating in draft form, represents the department's most comprehensive effort to assess the military lessons of the war.

The section dealing with the air attacks on Iraq's power system is among the most politically sensi-

A central goal of the air war was to paralyze Iraq's command structure and military operations by striking communications, electrical installations, oil installations and transportation links without doing long-term damage to the civilian infrastructure.

Pentagon officials familiar with the draft report, parts of which were seen by The New York Times, said it arrived at these other conclu-

 The radios provided to airmen for contact with search-and-rescue teams were not "secure," enabling the Iraqis to monitor the broadcasts of downed airmen and making them easier to capture.

• The number of aircraft capable of carrying precision-guided muni-tions was limited. U.S. Air Force officials said only 10 percent of the munitions dropped were precision-guided "smart" bombs, leading planners to go after many targets with less-accurate "dumb" bombs.

• Iraq's mine-laying ability out-stripped the limited U.S. mineclearing capability, hampering naval operations in the Gulf. Two. U.S. ships, the Princeton and the Tripoli, were seriously damaged by

• There were problems in obtaining timely intelligence and battle damage assessment. In many cases, aerial photos of Iraqi targets did not reach the allied ground units assigned to attack them.

In addition, intelligence gathering was hampered when the Sandis restricted access to Iraqi military defectors under Saudi control.

Two weeks after the air war began, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of U.S. forces, defended the attacks on electrical power and said the anti-Iraq alliance had been selective in its attacks on Iraq's power system "because of our interest in making sure that civilians did not suffer undu-

But soon after the conflict, critics said the raids had had little effect on the performance of the Iraqi military while doing enormous damage to some power plants, re-

sulting in the long-term shutdown of sewage treatment and water purification plants and hampening medical services in postwar fraq.

The new report seeks to justify the attacks by detailing the military benefits of the raids. But it acknowledges that greater damage was done to Iraq's electrical net-

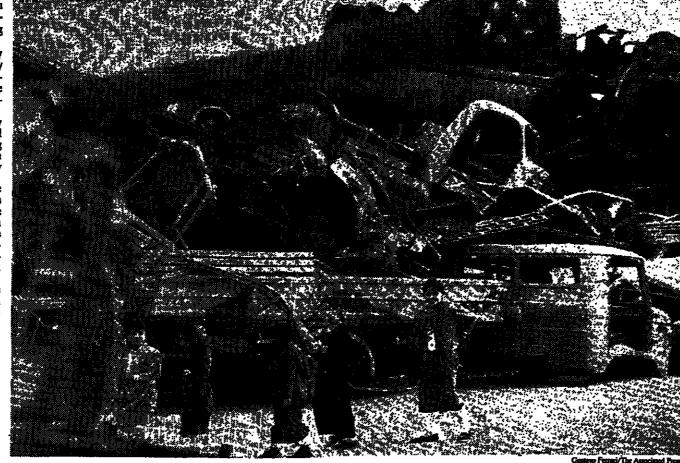
work than was planned.
As a general rule the military itended to knock out electrical service in Iraq without destroying generators, the key parts of which could not be rebuilt relatively quickly after the war. The report acknowledges for the

first time that senior commanders made deliberate exceptions to the policy of limiting damage to certain power installations. But in some cases, the report says that restrictions against targeting the genera-tors at power plants were not passed to units in the field.

The report's discussion of the damage to Iraq's electrical system may revive the debate over the military necessity of targeting Iraq's electrical power system.

While the report does not say so. some war planners say the shutdown of Iraq's electrical power was also intended to hamper President Saddam Hussein's ability to govern Iraq and control his military.

The Pentagon report attributes much of the damage to the genera-tors to the fact that the targeting guidance was not always conveyed to the units that carried out the



Kuwaiti children strolling through the wreckage left a year ago when 2,000 vehicles carrying Iraqi occupation forces were wiped out.

Daunting Task of Monitoring the Nuclear Hydra

David Kay led three International Atomic Energy Agency inspection missions to Iraq last year. He and other members of a team were detained by the Iraqis after seizing evidence that has since permitted the agency to reveal the extent of Baghdad's progress in build-ing atomic weapons. Mr. Kay, now secretary-general of the Uranium Institute in London, discussed nuclear nonproliferation issues with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Weren't you surprised to read earlier this month about the large amounts of uranium, including enriched material, in Iraci hands?

A. I was not surprised. It was a case of being able to prove what is there. Q. But how was it possible for the Iraqis to amass so much material? Is there no

register of uranium shipments? A. Only after uranium reaches a certain point in the conversion process is it subject to international safeguards. If you are a signatory of the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty, you are obligated to report movements of yellow cake, the primary natural ore concentrate. But Brazil, which shipped 27 tons to Iraq, is not an NPT signatory. The Iraqis are signatories and were required to report its receipt, and they simply did not do it. They also produce a considerable amount of uranium on their

Q. At what stage is there an independent audit of uranium stocks? A. When it is converted into the initial

feedstock prior to enrichment. Q. So countries can go a long way to-ward nuclear capability without telling the International Atomic Energy Agency

what they are up to? A. That's certainly correct. For example, under the IAEA safeguard arrangements, a country can legally build a com-

MONDAY O&A

plete, very large centrifuge enrichmen plant and not be required to report it until immediately prior to putting it into opera-tion. This is a very big weakness of the

Q. To what extent did the documentation you seized in Iraq help to uncover the itude of nuclear development there? A. New leads are coming out of it almost every day. There were more than 60,000 pages of documents plus hundreds of megabytes of magnetic data.

Q. The same kind of situation may exist in a number of other countries? A. Oh yes. It's a growing danger about

which we have inadequate information. Q. But it pales in comparison with the ngers in the former Soviet Union. A. Yes. There is a low, but not to be dismissed, possibility that nuclear weapons might be used in an interstate conflict. But I consider that there is a much higher risk of terrorists stealing or diverting a weapon and threatening its use. Q. Or making threats without actually

having the weapon? A. That is true. One reason the world has been free of nuclear terrorism is that the United States and the Soviet Union had absolute physical control over their weapons inventories. There have been reported threats of terrorists having a nuclear weapon, but it was always possible to check inventories very quickly. With the current situation in the former Soviet Union, someone might threaten to use a nuclear weapon and it would not be possible to check the inventory with 100 per-

Q. The fissile material itself as well as the weapons must be a cause of concern? A. Yes. An atomic weapon would need 12 to 15 kilograms of highly enriched uranium. This is not bulky — it would be about the size of a grapefruit or an American softball — and you could walk it across the border. We know from experience that the Soviet military are willing to sell weapons. In Afghanistan, the mujahidin were largely supplied with Soviet weapons bought from Soviet soldiers.

Q. Yet the emphasis has been not so much on the material as on the Soviet

A. In the case of Iraq and a number of other countries I could name, what is miss-

ing is not technical expertise. It is fissile material. So a very high item on the international agenda must be to get very tight control over the Soviet stocks of fissile material.

Q. Are you happy with the setting up of an institute to employ Soviet weapons sci-

A. As a first step, yes. But we have got to be careful not to replicate the bureaucratic science of the old Soviet system, which was a big defect. And we must remember that it is not just a question of scientists. There are an awful lot of other people out there with access to information about how to produce nuclear material, or with access to the material itself. We have to pay a lot of attention to them as well.

Q. Is the Uranium Institute doing anything to solve these problems?

A. We have established a working group

that will examine the conversion of material from weapons to civilian use. We also are putting together a group to look at how to strengthen the nonproliferation system. Q. But this is also a task, of course, for the IAEA?

A. Yes. The board of governors of the IAEA is meeting in Vienna this week, and a major item on the agenda is a discussion of possible ways of strengthening the international safeguard system. I think it very important that this meeting actually succeed in doing something rather than talking about it.

Arms Sales Are Too Lucrative to Give Up, Russia Decides



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By Fred Hiatt Washington Post Service MOSCOW — Russia has decided that it must actively promote arms sales overseas at the expense of converting weapons factories to

civilian purposes, according to senior Russian officials. The growing sentiment in favor of pursuing profit through weapons sales reflects Russia's dire need of hard currency and the dismal state of its vast military-industrial complex. Although conversion remains a prime focus of government policy, it appears to be losing ground to those who believe the nation could quickly reap billions of dollars by selling tanks, fighter jets and other

weapons abroad. Today, trading in arms is a ne- would not be wise to withdraw duce consumer goods.

view published Saturday in the newspaper Izvestia, adding, "Soviet weapons are highly popular in the world, and easily find buyers." The Soviet Union was for years a

leading purveyor of weapons abroad, along with the United States, but the sales were tightly controlled and used for political more than commercial gain. Now, with the Cold War over and Russia desperate for cash, many fear that dozens or hundreds of local govemments and individual factories may begin free-lancing in the arms

"The world market for arms has been divided in a sense, and it

cessity for us," President Boris N. from the market we have cor-Yeltsin of Russia said in an internered," Vladimir Shibayev, deputy chairman of the government's committee for foreign economic relations, said in a newspaper interview last week. "After all arms trade is a highly profitable business."

Air Marshal Yevgeni I. Shaposhnikov, the former Soviet defense minister and now commander in chief of the joint armed forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, similarly argued that "we shouldn't seriously curtail" arms production, both because arms workers and their families need protection and because the overseas arms market could be lucrative. With profits from arms sales, the marshal argued, the nation could buy equipment to pro-

For Lease: Space Sta., Ex. Vu

WASHINGTON — A top Russian space official has offered to sell or lease to the United States the most sophisticated Russian spacecraft and rockets at bargain prices.

Yuri P. Semenov, general director of NPO Energia, the Russians' civilian manned space program, invited American officials to lease room aboard the Mir space station to conduct experiments. He also promised a warm welcome for American technicians studying the feasibility of acquiring the Soyuz-TM spacecraft as an emergency

reastraity of acquiring the Soyuz-1M spacecraft as an emergency escape vehicle for the planned U.S. space station Freedom.

In addition, Mr. Semenov dangled for sale the Russians' most powerful rocket, the Energia, which exceeds the lifting capacity of

Mr. Semenov and three other Russian space officials appeared before the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on veterans affairs, housing and independent agencies, which overseas the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Scandinavians Defrost Anti-European Attitudes As Soviet Threat Ebbs, Nordic Nations Realign Policies and Economies

By William E. Schmidt New York Times Service STOCKHOLM - In the years after World War IL, Sweden and its

Nordic neighbors seemed to regard Europe as if it were someplace else, an unpredictable, even perilous foreign realm consumed by the intrignes of the Cold War. Sweden, Finland and, to a lesser

degree, Norway stayed aloof on their side of the Baltic, turning their energies inward while they shaped their small, conformist and homogeneous northern societies into what many people admiringly regarded as well-ordered models of socialist engineering.

Now, with the collapse of the Soviet threat and the growing pace of European integration, Scan from via appears to be coming in from the cold, bringing their foreign pol-icies into harmony and realigning economies to more closely resem-ble those of the rest of Europe.

The demise of the Soviet threat was a major factor: It removed the reasons for keeping Finland, Swe-den and Norway divided on foreign policy. At the same time, the vitality shown by the integrating free markets to their south has proved a powerful incentive to abandon so-

Indeed, the Nordic countries have been hit hard by the global recession and the soaring cost of

maintaining welfare states dependent on high taxes, high public spending and huge bureaucracies.

Having abandoned their countries' historic allegiance to political

weden and Finland are moving to nomic region, a kind of 21st-centuapply this spring for membership in the European Community. Their shift is expected to increase the pressure on Norway, a charter member of the Western military alliance, to join them.

In both Stockholm and Helsinki, the course is being charted by a new generation of younger, more conservative political leaders, who want to restructure their overburdened welfare societies in the direction of more market-oriented economies that will encourage private

"The time for the Nordic model has passed," said Carl Bildt, the 42year-old conservative who became prime minister of Sweden last fall. It created societies that were too monopolized, too expensive and didn't give people the freedom of choice they wanted; societies that lacked flexibility and dynamism."

Critics try to dismiss Mr. Bildt as a kind of pale Nordic imitation of Margaret Thatcher and predict that his reforms will only aggravate the nation's ailing economy. But Mr. Bildt has a broad man-

date for change, at least until the next election in 1994, and former Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson's Social Democrats, who dominated the political scene here for decades. have lost a lot of ground. Even at the local level, they control only 6

of 65 municipal governments.

In place of the more inward,
Nordic model, government leaders
and business officials now talk with neutrality, the new nonsocialist enthusiasm about the emerging po-

ry reincarnation of the Hanseatic League, the medieval mercantile association centered in the cities of northern Germany that dominated Baltic economic relations.

In an interview, Mr. Bildt took out a map of the region, describing an area anchored on the east by St. Petersburg and Russia, and including not only his Scandinavian neighbors and the northern coasts of Poland and a reunited Germany, but also the three newly reconsti-tuted Baltic nations of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

"Where does Russia reach Westcm Europe?" he asked. "It is only here. In the short term, there may be decay and despair. But over the long term, you will have a northern European revival."

In Helsinki, Prime Minister Esko Aho, 37, a centrist who last year became the leader of Finland's first nonsocialist government in 25 years, said the trend had begun with Denmark, the first Scandinavian country to attack runaway welfare costs, and the only one already in the EC.

"The Nordic model is dead," said Mr. Aho, laying the blame in part on what he said was a growing inability among people to take re-sponsibility for their own lives. "When it came to child care or elderly care, people would too often say, That is not my responsibil-

'I pay my taxes,' they say. Let Finland has been especially hard cooperation has a greater future

hit by the collapse of the Soviet Union, which cost Helsinki nearly one-fifth of its foreign trade base. Unemployment has soared to about 14 percent as industrial production has declined.

More fundamentally, the shifting fortunes of the region have also led to a rethinking of a set of values that have been at the heart of Swedish and Finnish policies for decades
— the so-called third way, as Sweden's Social Democrats used to describe their rigid adherence to neutrality in a Europe split between East and West

"The word neutrality no longer applies to the policies we intend to pursue," Mr. Bildt said. "It was geared to the idea of us staying out of a European war, should it happen. And the only thing we know now is that the kind of war that was possible a few years ago is the war that is not possible in the future."

Norway, like Denmark, joined NATO at its formation in 1949, so its aloofness from Europe has had less to do with politics than eco-nomics. With its bounty of oil reve-nues as a result of its North Sea fields, there has been strong resistance within Norway to joining the European Community, echoing divisions left over from a bitter 1972 national referendum in which a slight majority voted against mem-

But Helga Hernes, Norway's deputy foreign minister, said Nor-way's hand might be forced, if Finland and Sweden both apply to join the community. "I think Nordic

inside the EC rather than outside,"

To a degree, the changes sweep-ing the Nordic countries are pre-dictable, a direct result of what has happened elsewhere in Europe, where the influence of socialist politicians has waned and the political rhetoric has moved away from words like collectivity and solidarity, and toward notions such as privatization, deregulation and individual choice.

Mr. Bildt says the changes also underscore a larger cultural shift among societies that he describes as having been "too gray and too con-

"We have always had a fairly high standard of living, a fairly highly developed economy, and I think for a long time people felt it was rather messy down on the Continent," he said. "Back in the 1960s, I remember come leading Social I remember some leading Social Democrats as saying that we repre-sented a superior form of society."

Now, he says, the culture is less provincial, and more open. "I remember noticing a change a few years ago even in names of pop music groups," he said. "We had one called 'Europe.' Obviously, we have reached a point where Europe is in not cert."

Gabon Bans All Meetings Agence France-Presse LIBREVILLE, Gabon - In a

response to recent clashes between security forces and the opposition, Gabon proclaimed a ban starting Saturday on all demonstrations,

WORLD BRIEFS

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South Africa Referendum: March 17 .

CAPE TOWN (AP) - A whites-only referendum on ending apartheid will be held March 17, the independent South African Press Association

President Frederik W. de Klerk, who stunned the country by announcing the ballot last week, spent the weekend with top officials at his Cape Town residence to decide on the date and wording of the referendum The press agency did not cite any sources and gave no indication of how the referendum would be phrased. Mr. de Klerk is expected to make an official announcement Monday. Government spokesmen were not immediately available to comment. Most analysts say they believe that the ballot will be close, but that Mr. de Klerk will win approval his plans to abolish apartheid in favor of power-sharing with the 30-million black

Algeria Jails 82 Fundamentalists

ALGIERS (AFP) - A total of 82 Muslim fundamentalists, arrested ALAMERS (APP) — A total of 52 musuum itumamentamens, arrested after violent clashes with the security forces in Batna, have been jailed for up to 20 years, the daily Le Soir d'Algerie reported. A total of 14 people died and 70 were wounded in the clashes, an official report said.

In addition, 24 other protesters were given suspended sentences; 11

were released, and 10 had their trials postponed in court last week. They were accused of a variety of public order offenses, including making explosives and possessing weapons.

The authorities say they have arrested 5,000 people involved in fundamentalist unrest since Feb. 7, a weekend when more than 50 people died and 200 were wounded. The Islamic Front says that 14,000 have been

South Korean Police Battle Students

arrested and that detainees have been tortured.

SEOUL (Reuters) — Riot policemen fought students and dissidents for the first time this year during nationwide anti-government rallies, news reports said Sunday.

About 4,000 students and dissidents demonstrated in seven major cities on Saturday against the governing Democratic Liberal Party, the daily Chosun Ilbo said. The government had declared the rallies illegal.

Elections for 237 seats in the National Assembly are scheduled for March 24; President Roh Tae Woo's party controls about 70 percent of the 299-member parliament. Last year, Mr. Rho reshuffled his cabinet after a student was fatally beaten by policemen and nine South Koreans committed spicide in anti-government protest.

30,000 Take Part in Taiwan Protest

TAIPEI (AP) - About 30,000 supporters of Taiwan's main opposition force, the Democratic Progressive Party, demonstrated Sunday demanding independence for Taiwan in defiance of a government threat to dishand the party, witnesses said.

The protest in the central city of Taichung was one of the largest since Taiwan lifted martial law and legalized street protests in 1987. It ended peacefully when demonstrators returned to a stadium, where they held a

The cabinet's political party screening committee had threatened to disband the party at a meeting Feb. 24 if the opposition party refused to abandon calls for the island's independence by then. But the committee later postponed the meeting indefinitely after the governing Nationalist Party agreed to negotiate with the opposition on the issue.

Pope Urges AIDS Help for Africans

BANJUL, Gambia (Reuters) — Pope John Paul II on Sunday urged advanced nations to help save Africa from the spread of AIDS, which is

undernining the development of the world's poorest continent.

"Africa is finding it difficult to meet the old challenges of poverty, hunger, ethnic rivalries and the new challenges of materialism, the tragic spread of AIDS, and the deadly onslaught of the drug culture," the Pope said at the start of a 24-hour visit to Gambia during an eight-day tour of The World Health Organization said that AIDS will kill more than 6

million Africans in the next decade and will eclipse all other diseases as

the continent's leading killer. The UN health body estimates that in the

TRAVEL UPDATE

next decade 4 million African infants will be born with AIDS.

The State Department has warned American citizens against travel in Cameroon from Wednesday through Monday. The communiqué spoke of the possibility of "internal security measures" to "ensure public order" during the period of national legislative elections.

Several international Royal Nepal Airlines flights have been halted by a pilot strike. Demanding 40 percent salary increases, pilots are refusing to fly domestic or international flights requiring overnight stopovers. (AFP). Starting Monday, Strasbourg will become the first major French city to

ban automobiles from its central business district. City officials hoped the measure would reduce congestion and air pollution, but the local merchants' association predicted a 10 percent drop in business.

(AP)

Parish churches in Venice will be closed to tourists this summer except during services because of a shortage of funds to pay guards, local clergymen said Sunday.

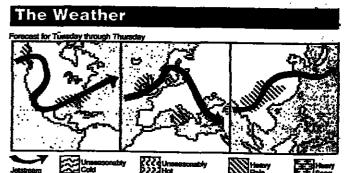
This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of

national and religious holidays: MONDAY: Brunei, Guyana. TUESDAY: Kuwait, Suriname, WEDNESDAY: Kuwait. THURSDAY: Dominican Republic, Kuwait.

North America

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.



Europe

Rain will wet the Southern states from Texas to the Atlantic Tuesday into Wednesday. Cold rain and wind will chill New York. Citicago will remain to. Chicago will remain britisk and dry. Dry weather will last through the week in California.

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before April A senior State Department official said the that North Korea was "jerking us around." If North Korea fails to implement the inspection

Three of the four Aspin options would cut much deeper than the president's proposed \$50 billion reduction over the next five years. In consultations, Mr. Aspin's aides said, the senator told Senator George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine and the majority leader, and Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia and the Armed Services Committee chairman, "Look, we can take \$100 billion or \$125 billion over five years out of this budget, no problem, and we might be able to do better than that."

force" plan, the military would drop to 1.4 million troops.

On Defense Budget

Congressman Seeks to Double

Reductions Proposed by Bush

By Patrick E. Tyler

New York Times Service

detailed congressional response to the Bush administration's military

plans for the rest of the decade, the

chamman of the House Armed Ser-

vices Committee is proposing to cut \$50 billion to \$120 billion more

than the White House by 1997,

reductions he says that would still leave the United States a super-

Representative Les Aspin, Dem-

octat of Wisconsin, who is chairman of the House military panel, said in an interview that within two

years he might be willing to consider cutting the navy's force of 12 aircraft carriers to eight, the air force's 15 tactical air wings roughly in half and the navy fleet to 290 thing from its correct less than 250 thing from 150 thing from

ships from its current level of 450.

mittee with jurisdiction over the

military, Mr. Aspin carries sub-

stantial weight in the Democratic House leadership. But ultimately

his views will be leavened by nego-tiations with the Senate, which has

insually been willing to support a higher level of military spending.

to Democratic leaders and the

House Budget Committee four fi-

nancing options for the post-Cold

War period based on four levels of

His aides said he had been seek-

ing support among Democrats for an option that would roughly dou-

ble President George Bush's pro-

posed \$50 billion cut in military

spending in the next five years.
Under this option, greater reductions could follow as international

stability improved and the military

threat of the former Soviet Union

The army would lose three more

active duty divisions, the air force

would lose five more active duty air

wings and the navy about 90 ships,

including half of the attack subma-

Instead of ending the five-year period with a 1.6-million-member

military, as the Bush administra-

tion has proposed in its "base

Major U.S. MIA Search

HO CHI MINH CITY - The

United States is carrying out its

ing from the war. Rill Bell, the head

of the only U.S. government office

trying to resolve cases of missing

Americans, said that search efforts

in three southern provinces by 32

Mr. Bell, who is charged with

in Hanoi, said Sunday.

Under Way in Vietnam

continued to recede.

rine force.

fighting ability.

Mr. Aspin said he would lay out

As chairman of the House com-

WASHINGTON — In the first

Mr. Aspin said he met with Mr. Numn to seek his support for a doubling of the Bush administration's military cut. Mr. Num said he would study the Aspin options, but made no commitment, Mr. Aspin said.

Mr. Aspin's remarks and his presentation last week represent the first comprehensive reaction from a congressional Democratic leader to the Bush administration's military plan presented in January.

Mr. Aspin appears to hope to bring some order to the profifera-tion of "peace dividend" plans proffered by Democrats. Mr. Aspin said he chose last

week to unveil his plan after the publication of classified war scearios that have been prepared by the Pentagon to guide military leaders in preparing their budgets. Among Democrats, Mr. Aspin

appears to be pursuing a centrist proposal for additional military reductions, and his plan is likely to attract substantial support.
At the end of 1997, Mr. Aspin's preferred course would still have

the United States spending be-tween \$210 billion to \$235 billion a year on the military, whereas other military experts have recommended going down to an annual level of \$160 billion to \$180 billion by the end of the decade.

In an interview Friday, Mr. Aspin said that he had supported his financing options with a detailed review of various crises and readiness levels developed by his staff over the past several months.

Scenarios combining those factors indicate that even with much deeper cuts in military spending, U.S. forces could fight three simultaneous regional conflicts and maintain its preeminent military position in the world.

The military crises his staff studbiggest and longest search effort in ied were a repeat of the Gulf War Vietnam for U.S. servicemen miss- against Iraq; a deployment of U.S. against Iraq; a deployment of U.S. air power to support South Korean ground forces repelling an invasion from North Korea; a major humanitarian relief action like the one NICE - A candidate of the to keep out the National Front, conducted in Kurdistan last year, moderate right narrowly won a lo- won 3,441 votes, just 88 more than and an airborne assault like the one cal council by-election here Sun-

on Panama in 1989.

In some respects, Mr. Aspin's far-right National Front led by scenarios are not as demanding as Jean-Marie Le Pen.

day, beating the candidate of the ques Peyrat, who came well out ahead of other candidates in the first round of the ballot a week American experts began on Thursday. The field investigations and care of care and in the area of Saigon, renamed Ho Chi Minh

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The field investigations and song those considered by the Pentagon, which placed greater emphasis on the saigness of the Union for French Democracy that is led by former President Value Classed d'Estain and the saigness of the saigness o City, are expected to last a month. against North Korea.

Challenge by Aspin Ahead for Democratic Contenders: A 2½-Week Aptitude Test

By Dan Balz

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — After a month of hand-tohand combat in New Hampshire, the Democratic presidential candidates enter the most intensive and intricate period in their fight for the nomination, two dozen contests in a two-and-a-half-week burst that will test their stamina, their judgment and their strategic flair.

The choices are as risky as they are tantalizing: too many opportunities for too little time, so much to gain but so little money.

Despite his second-place finish in New Hampshire, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas enters this period with a variety of advantages over the former Massachusetts senator, Paul E. Tsongas, and the other candidates.

He has superior financial resources, an apparently still-solid base of support in key Southern states, the makings of a multiracial coalition and organizations in enough places to give him options that none of his opponents can match.

If he chooses wisely, he could emerge from "Super Tuesday" on March 10 as the clear front-runner for the nomination and head toward a pair of showdown primaries in Illinois and Michigan on March 17 that could settle the race. If he stumbles, if he stretches himself too thin, if in exhaustion he makes a mistake - well, that's why the next 16 days can be so

inviguing. The campaign teams understand the pitfalls "You have to make decisions far more quickly," said George Stephanopoulos, Mr. Clinton's deputy campaign manager. "Number two, you're definitely doing a shift from retail to wholesale politics. Number three, money management becomes exceptionally important. Number four, and maybe this is the most important, you have to choose when to engage. In New Hampshire, there's no choice. Now you have

to pick your spots." All the campaigns know the history of 1988, when Super Tuesday was created to help propel a Southerner toward the nomination. Instead, Michael S. Dukakis used his enormous financial edge for negative ads that helped knock Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, out of the race, and accumulated enough delegates to emerge at the front of the pack by the end of the day.

"It was disciplined, and it was targeted," Bill Carrick, Mr. Gephardt's 1988 campaign manager, said of the Dukakis strategy.

strategy and now manages the campaign of Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, said that no campaign had the resources to imitate the Dukakis approach. "I don't think that kind of surgical-strike ap-

proach will be available to any this time," he said. This year's primary-cancus calendar offers a new twist for the candidates. After Sunday night's Maine caucuses and Tuesday's South Dakota primary, the candidates face three rounds of voting through

The first comes March 3, with contests in Maryland, Colorado, Georgia, Minnesota, Idaho, Utah and Washington. These seven states account for 11 percent of the delegates to the July national conven-

Those events are followed by contests in Arizona, South Carolina, Wyoming and Nevada the next

Then on Super Tuesday, 11 states, including Texas and Florida as well as Mr. Tsongas's home state of Massachusetts, hold primaries or caucuses that to-gether account for another 22 percent of the dele-

gates to the national convention. There are three basic options in each state for the

candidates: compete to win, compete to accumulate delegates, or stay out and hope for the best.

To accomplish this, campaigns must manage resources shrewdly, deciding in a split second where to send the candidate, which of the dozens and dozens of media markets to run ads in, where to send

The new rules requiring proportional distribution of delegates in all states diminish the opportunity for any candidate to make extraordinary gains in delegates just by winning a state or congressional dis-

Mr. Tsougas faced the threat Sunday of an embarrassment in Maine's cancuses. Accused by rivals of being no more than a regional favorite son, he faces a challenge from a well-organized, establishment-sup-ported campaign for Mr. Clinton and an insurgent, new-left, anti-nuclear coalition behind former Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California.

Mr. Tsongas, recognizing the importance of Maine to his fledging candidacy, changed his schedule to fly into Portland for a late afternoon rally on Saturday. A visit late Thursday night to Bangor had been his only other appearance in the state since Tuesday's New Hampshire primary.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Presidential Doctors Get Loads of Advice

Whenever a president is ill, his doctor gets a barrage of unsolicited advice and criticism from professional colleagues, The New York Times notes. George Bush's chief physician, Burton J. Lee 3d, is a graduate of Columbia University medical school and has practiced for 30 years.

He said, "Doctors from all over the country write and tell me things - you may not be aware that aspirin can give you intestinal bleeding, you may not be aware that there are side effects of this, that and the other drug. Where the hell do they think I went to medical school? But I write very polite letters back to everybody and say yes, I am aware of these things."

Dr. Lee was a few tables away when Mr. Bush fainted during a state dinner in Tokyo last month. He said he had urged the president, who was not feeling well, to skip the dinner.

"I could see it coming 40 sec-onds before it happened," he said. "I saw his face go absolutely dead white — he looked like a curtain coming down!"

About People

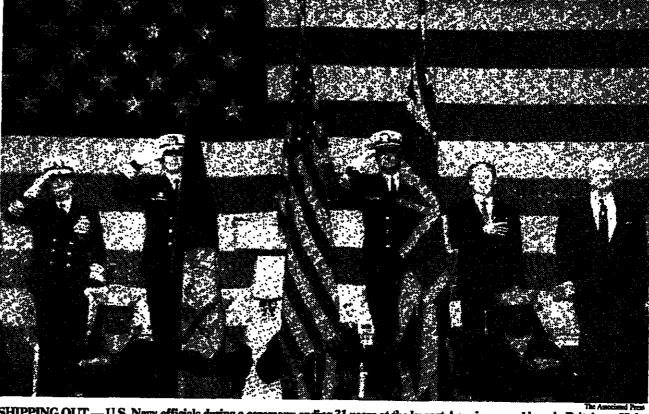
Mayor Vincent A. Cianci Jr. of Providence, Rhode Island, was pulling up to his house when he saw policemen chasing a youth

Far Right Loses Narrowly in Nice

Agence France-Presse is backed by other

Marie-Jeanne Murcia, the candier, polled 3,353.

dent Valery Giscard d'Estaing and cused on the by-election,



SHIPPING OUT — U.S. Navy officials during a ceremony ending 31 years at the largest American naval base in Britain, at Holy Loch, near Dunoon, Scotland. The base has been rendered obsolete because Trident submarines do not need its refitting services.

who had just abandoned a stolen car after a chase. The mayor got out of his car, stepped in front of the fugitive, said in his best campaign manner, "Hi, I'm Mayor Cianci," and stuck out his hand. The youth took it, and the mayor didn't let go until a patrolman clamped on the handcuffs.

first round of the ballot a week

Short Takes

Higher education is a hidden U.S. export, bringing in \$5 billion a year. More than 400,000 foreigners - 56 percent of them Asians — are studying in the United States, up 100,000 from 10 ruled that a town judge in

years ago. By comparison, about | 30,000 Americans are studying abroad. Japan has 45,000 foreign students and, according to the Japanese Education Ministry, hopes to make it 100,000 by the end of this decade.

thority in ordering a prosecutor to remove an American flag pin from his lapel at the height of the Gulf War because it might have biased the jury.

Arthur Highee

Tsongas Leads in **Maine Vote**

PORTLAND, Maine — Paul E. Tsongas battled a challenge from Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. in Maine's cancuses on Sunday as he bid to preserve his momentum in the race for the Democratic presi-

dential nomination.
With 46 percent of the state's 665 precincts reporting, Mr. Tsongas had 29 percent, or 326 state convention delegates; followed by Mr. Brown with 27 percent, or 304 delegates. An uncommitted slate had 19 percent, or 216 delegates. Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas was in fourth place with 14 percent, or 160 delegates; Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa had 5 percent, or 51 delegates, and Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska 4 percent, or 40 dele-

Mr. Tsongas, a former Massachusetts senator, won the New Hampshire primary on Tuesday.

Mr. Brown, a former California governor, staged a relentless fiveday campaign in the state in a bid to rebound from his last-place showing in New Hampshire. He stressed his opposition to the moneyed political interests that he says corrupt both parties, an appeal that obviously touched a chord in a state hard-hit by the recession.

Democratic Party activists gathered in hundreds of living rooms, schools and town halls to begin the process of choosing 23 delegates to the national convention.

The second second

North Korea Close to Bomb, U.S. Fears Washington Suspects Country Is Stalling on Inspection Pacts

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The development of a nuclear weapon capability by North Korea, which would pose a serious threat to South Korea and the 39,500 U.S. troops stationed there, may be only months away, according to administration officials who have been monitoring Pyongyang's extensive efforts to obtain

The past six months of extraordinarily active U.S., South Korean and Japanese diplomacy aimed at averting a nuclear weapons nightmare on the Korean Peninsula have yielded some important moves by the North toward international inspection of its nuclear facilities. But Washington officials fear that North Korea is now stalling in order to produce weapons-grade plutonium, which can be hidden, before inspec-On Dec. 31, North Korea initialed an unex-

pected accord with South Korea banning bomb-making facilities on the peninsula and calling for bilateral inspections. But last week Pyongyang declined to set a starting date for the inspections, and President Kim Il Sung of North Korea declared that it was the South Koreans who could not be trusted on nuclear

modear inspection accords with the International Atomic Energy Agency on Jan. 31, a Pyongyang official said last week that the country's legislature would not ratify the agreement

Bush administration was getting the impression agreements soon, U.S. officials say they will try to pressure Pyongyang further, possibly by referring the matter to the UN Security Council,

The immediate object of international concern is a complex of more than 100 buildings, including two large nuclear reactors and a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant, that have been built along a river near Yongbyon, 100 kilometers (60 miles) north of the capital of Pyong-yang. Since late in 1980, U.S. intelligence has been looking down from spy planes and satel-lites on construction of facilities that officials say have brought North Korea closer to making a nuclear bomb than any other country that does not have it now.

The acquisition of nuclear weapons by North Korea, which has a long record of international terrorism and is among the world's most closed societies, would send shock waves through Asia and might prompt South Korea, and even Ja-pan, to reconsider its nonnuclear weapons

Moreover, there is grave concern in Washington that if the North Koreans get the bomb, "they will try to export it," a Defense Department official said.

The United States appears to have been diligent in recording Pyongyang's nuclear progress, but procrastmated for several years in concluding that it was seeking to make a weapon and did not put its anti-nuclear diplomacy into high gear until 1990, when the nuclear weapons program was on the brink of produc-

According to Joseph Bermudez Jr., a private researcher, North Korea's decision to pursue a nuclear weapons development program proba-bly dates to 1972-73, an estimate in keeping with official U.S. guesses.

That was the period when the first peace probes between North and South Korea briefly flourished and collapsed, and when South Korea is believed to have begun a secret nuclear

which has the power to order economic sanc- weapons drive. Later in the 1970s, South Korea agreed to halt its atomic weapons development under heavy U.S. pressure, and in return for an explicit statement that the United States would use nuclear weapons if necessary to protect its

> The Soviet Union and China, North Korea's two close allies, provided training for North Korean scientists in nuclear physics, but U.S. officials said there was no evidence that they provided weapons assistance or technology. "Of all the nuclear weapons programs in the Third World, this is the most indigenous," a U.S. expert said.

> This official said North Korea used bombmaking designs dating from the 1950s that could be found in many libraries. Moreover, it designed its program in a way that maximized use of raw materials, such as tranium and graphite, that are mined in North Korea, and nimized dependence on sophisticated supplies from abroad.

> A Soviet-made research reactor at Yongbyon, delivered in 1965, was placed under international inspection at Moscow's insistence. But starting in 1980, North Korea began constructing a much larger nuclear reactor several miles away without outside help, or the requirement

Subsequently, the reactor was rated by U.S. intelligence as having the capacity to produce 30 megawatts, or 30 million watts of thermal power. According to Leonard S. Spector, a nuclear proliferation specialist at Carnegie Endownent for International Peace, such a plant at full operating capacity could produce about 8 kilograms (18 pounds) of plutonium yearly.

When separated from other irradiated material, a complex and difficult operation, this would be enough plutonium for one atomic bomb a year of the size that destroyed the Japanese city of Nagasaki in August 1945.

National attention had been fo-

Markos Vafiades Dies, Led Communists in Greek War

The Associated Press

ATHENS - Markos Vafiades, 86, the leader of Greece's Communist army in the civil war from 1946 to 1949, died late Saturday after complications caused by a stroke, an Athens hospital spokesman said

A founding member of the Greek Communist Party, Mr. Vafiades led the Democratic Army against U.S.-backed troops. More than 80,000 people died before the Communists were defeated. Mr. Vafiades was sent into Soviet exile

Greece in 1983 after the declaration of an amnesty.

José Canovas, 78, Chilean Judge

SANTIAGO (AP) — Judge Josè Canovas, 78, who challenged the former regime of General Augusto Pinochet with his investigation of a triple political murder, died late chet made him a hero to the na- of the Group of Seven, an artists' Friday, his family said. Judge Can-

crisis for the Pinochet regime, al-though the Supreme Court eventu-A.J. Casson, 93, a Canadian

after the war, but returned to prominence in 1985 when he in- Weldon Hill, died Saturday in Nordicted several police officers in the man, Oklahoma, after a long illthroat-slashing assassination of ness. The book, about a student three members of the Communist who became a reluctant hero, drew Party, which was then banned. His on Mr. Scott's World War II expeaction triggered a major political nience. It was made into a movie

ally threw out the indictments, and landscape painter, died Wednesday the case remains unsolved. The of undisclosed causes in Toronto. judge's challenge to General Pino- He was the last surviving member tion's human rights organizations. organization formed in 1920 with ovas was being treated for heart william R. Scott, 73, who wrote the idea of breaking away from the ailments, according to the family. the best-seller "Onionhead" in the European landscape tradition to The judge gained international early 1950s under the pen name find a uniquely Canadian style.

Choice in South Africa

Rebuffed last week in a critical local election, President F. W. de Klerk of South Africa now presses boldly for a fresh mandate. He calls for a referendum among whites on the question of ending minority rule. "If I lose that referendum," he promises his startled opponents, "I will resign and you can have an election."

Thus 4.5 million whites, 60 percent of them Afrikaners, will soon be asked to make a fateful choice: go forward to nonracial democracy or deny an aroused black majority real hope for peaceful change. This is as stark a choice as voters any-

where have faced. If the nays carry, South Africa risks racial heaval, economic decline, a massive exodus of whites, regional strife and global ostracism. Having won a taste of freedom, South African blacks will not meekly acquiesce if old shackles are reimposed. Yet to move forward means acknowledging black grievances in a country where the white fifth of the population owns 87 percent of the land and 95 percent of the wealth.

Is Mr. de Klerk pushing too rashly in the wrong direction? His referendum call has been condemned, with some warrant, by the African National Congress, Pretoria's principal partner in the constitutional talks

The United States can help by calmly reminding white South Africa that a return to apartheid would be morally unthinkable and economically disastrous. South Africans of all races should be left in no doubt that if they move backward, so will the world - to sanctions and boycotts, isolation and condemnation.

Family Planning at Work

ity rates. With few exceptions, fertility rates — the average number of children most developing countries the average woman has more than six children. In the Gulf oil states, women on average have fewer than two. Reduction in population is vital to economic progress.

Earlier this month the privately funded Population Crisis Committee published a report praising the progress of five countries toward that goal. Each of these countries has been successful in the years since

India's fertility rate has gone from 5.3 to 3.9 because of strong local efforts, mainly in

rate in half, 68 percent of married couples are using modern contraceptive methods, with materials and services provided free or highly subsidized by the government.

Fertility rates in Colombia have gone from 3.9 to 2.9 largely because of the work of a private family planning association

already begun. The ANC detects the "hallmark of racism" in a referendum that will give "whites a veto over the future of our country." Ominously, the ANC talks of protest strikes and demonstrations.

Without the support of blacks and whites, no new democratic system can possibly succeed. It is not racism but realism for the president to obtain white approval for change. His move plainly unsettled the opposition Conservative Party. Conservatives clamor for a general election that maximizes anti-incumbent grievances. Instead the president has announced a referendum using language formulated by his government.

Among the reams of graphs and tables published by the World Bank, nothing is as striking as a single chart that relates the economic status of countries to their fertilborn to a woman in her reproductive years - are highest in the poorest countries. In wealthiest countries, with the exception of growth in developing countries, it is plain,

1980, for different reasons.

five specific regions of the country. In Thailand, which has cut its fertility

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

the report attributes some of this progress

to tacit acceptance of family planning ef-forts by the Catholic hierarchy and to the

open support of many priests and muns at the parish level. Moroccan women now average 4.5 children, as opposed to 6.9 in 1980, because of mobile teams of nurses and midwives who saturate the country with information and

material and even make home visits. And although Kenya still has a dauntingly high fertility rate of 6.7, it is better than 8.1, the rate 12 years ago. There, new technologies, including injectable contraceptives and contraceptive sterilization,

The United States no longer funds United Nations population programs or those run by foreign nongovernmental organizations that use their own money to fund abortions. That is shortsighted policy. But the American government has not reduced its overall spending on family planning abroad; this year it will be about \$350 million. Each of these successful countries has received direct U.S. population assistance. Still, U.S. participation in multilaterpopulation efforts would complement these programs and contribute even more

to worldwide development. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Bad Idea for Taiwan

Taiwan's impressive progress toward de-mocracy confronts a critical test. The main opposition party, the Democratic Progressives, may be dissolved this week by a vernment committee. Its crime: advocating Taiwan's independence from mainland

China in elections last year.

Both Taiwan's ruling Nationalist Party and the Communist government in Beijing insist that there is but one China, encompassing Taiwan and the mainland. Taiwan's voters passed their own verdict when they dealt the Democratic Progressives a stinging electoral defeat. For the government now to dissolve the losing party would offend democratic values and

chill political debate. The government is expected to allow the opposition to reconstitute itself, perhaps even under the same name. That only sounds like a reasonable compromise. Any kind of ban effectively narrows permitted debate and compromises important elections scheduled later this year.

transformed over four years by President Lee Teng-hui. What had been a tight police state under Chiang Kai-shek and his son Chiang Ching-kuo is now the most democratic society in the Chinese-speaking world. This spring an elected assembly will deliberate on constitutional changes, and in December a new legislature will be fully elected for the first time in four decades. In all this, the president's tacit partner has been the Democratic Progressives.

Political speech on most issues has been notably freed - except when the topic is independence. Such talk challenges the ruling Nationalist Party's "one China" mythology and risks provoking Beijing. But Taiwan and the mainland are now effectively separate countries. Banning the status issue from responsible debate accomplishes nothing constructive. And dissolving the Democratic Progressives would give the Nationalists an ugly black eye.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Scenarios to Ponder

First, people jump the Pentagon for saying that "uncertainty" is now the main enemy and for declining to spell out the contingencies for which the post-Cold War military should plan. Then, when the Pentagon begins to spell out contingencies in order to plan its budgets and forces, some of the same people jump it again for exaggerating the threat. Does it sound a bit unfair? It is part of the strenuous, disorderly, incremental, adversarial way by which the American political system is now massaging the big defense questions. For all the messiness, it is a pretty good way to proceed.

Defense planning is daunting in periods of swift political change. Throw in the recession, election-aggravated political turbulence and the military's necessary interest in being prepared and in treating its people and suppliers fairly, and you have a situation that defies easy slogans from any part of the political spectrum. Does the Pentagon overstate the threat so as to raise its budget? It is a good question, but it is also a good question whether some critics understate the threat so as to lower the budget. The country is still some distance from a satisfactory consensus.

Seven scenarios written up by the Pentagon are now in the public realm. Their common premise, reasonable even though isolationists reject it, is that the United States will remain a globally engaged pow-

er. Some of the scenarios look realistic and call for lesser American responses coups in Panama or the Philippines. Others take more of a stretch to envisage and would require a much greater response --simultaneous North Korean and Iraqi attacks, a Russian invasion of Lithpania, reemergence of a Soviet-like "global threat." Some of these are pretty easy to make fun of, especially in a time of rising expectations for peace and calm, when there is a tendency to take a relaxed view of the future. But of course history is littered with the catastrophes that resulted from

being overly sanguine.
Inevitably, public attention focuses on the simple gross totals of the defense budget. The Bush plan is to reduce it by about \$50 billion in the next five years. Leading Democrats lean to cuts of more than twice that, while some in Congress — including some who loudly protest against defense job cuts in their districts - would reduce by more than four times.

The figure is important for symbolic and budget reasons. But it is also important that neither budget considerations nor job considerations dominate the debate. What must matter most is to work out the best possible national judgment about the kind of world now emerging from the Cold War and about the role in it that the United States will play.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Bush and Miyazawa Owe the World More

N EW YORK — In the last two months, U.S.-Japanese relations have declined more than at any time since the anti-American demonstrations of 1960. Yet nothing fundamental has d between the two countries to precipitate changed between the two countries to precipitate this shift. It is the result of nothing more — or less — than a failure of leadership on both sides.

Each side has always had its protectionist politicians, businessmen and journalists who criticized the other country, sometimes fairly, sometimes not. But never before have the leaders of the two countries allowed themselves to be-

Two weak leaders allowed domestic politics to turn them away from their original game plan and toward pandering to protectionist constituencies.

come part of the problem by crossing the fine line dividing constructive criticism from demagogy. This is particularly inexcusable because George Bush and Kiichi Miyazawa are personal friends, who are knowledgeable about each other's countries. Neither would have wanted this to happen - yet their own actions and statements

created the current minicrisis. How it happened and what should be done about it are questions that must be addressed immediately, not only by the two leaders but by everyone affected by the relationship — and that means virtually everyone in both countries.

When Mr. Bush unwisely changed the focus of his December trip from cooperation on the global agenda to dealing with his domestic problems, the implicit message was clear: Japan was responsible for America's current economic problems.

Mr. Miyazawa's response was also surprising. As the most fluent English-speaking leader in

By Richard Holbrooke

Japanese history, with hundreds of American friends (and an American son-in-law), he surely understood that comments such as those about the American "work ethic" would echo blatantly anti-American comments that have been made by other senior Japanese officials.

The truth, of course, is that trade questions cannot be reduced to simple formulas.

The United States, as Mr. Bush himself admitted during his Asian trip in December, is not

always "pure" itself. The economic differences between the two countries have actually narrowed significantly in the very period in which the noise level has risen. In fact, the American trade deficit with Japan has decreased 27 percent in the last three years. Hundreds of other statistics that show the true complexity of the relationship have been similarly buried in the avalanche of recent publicity. But while the Japanese have taken many steps

on trade that once seemed unlikely or even impossible, they have failed utterly to explain themselves to the American public. Passive for years, the Japanese now respond with highly inflammatory comments (some of which are already being used in advertisements on American television for American-made products).

Everyone knows — and has paid rhetorical lip service for years to — the proposition that these two mightiest of economies have a responsibility to address the pressing world problems that during the Cold War received insufficient attention. But just when the Cold War had finally ended and the moment had arrived to put substantive flesh on those rhetorical bones, two weak leaders allowed domestic politics to turn them away from their original (and worthy) game plan and toward pandering to their own protectionist constituencies.

In a word, political weakness drove Mr. Bush and Mr. Miyazawa into positions with which

neither man could possibly feel comfortable and from which they must extricate themselves. Instead of postponing his trip to Washington, as he has just done, the pro-American prime minister should reschedule his visit to the pro-Japan president. Then both men, even in this political season, should tell the people of both countries the truth: While we have many problems to resolve, we have even more opportunities

before us if we work together.

If they continue to fail in their responsibilities as leaders of two great nations, both countries will descend into economic and trade wars, whose effects would be disastrous. Surely, Mr. Bush and Mr. Miyazawa know this. Why don't they say so, loudly and firmly.

The writer, now a managing director at Lehman Brothers, is a former U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



Not for the First Time, a Rising Across the Ocean

N EW YORK — Across an ocean to the west, the rising sun of a new industrial power is eclipsing the country that has dominated world markets for most of the past hundred years. The newcomer has taken the lead through greater efficiency, attention to quality and detail, quick responses to new tech-nology, a highly motivated work force and reinvestment of profits in equipment and plants. It is also buying up the art and culture of the

Japan and the United States at the end of the 20th century? No, the United States and England toward

the end of the 19th century. Bashing Japan for the state of America's economic affairs will prove about as useful as other forms of xenophobic hysteria. But America might take some pointers from this striking historical parallel. As early as 1851, The Economist

declared that "economic superiority of the United States to England is ultimately as certain as the next eclipse." In the next 40 years the American economy expanded be-hind a protective wall of tariffs, with Britain wide open to its products. By 1890, the manufacturing output of North America almost equaled that of England, Germany and France combined.

By Jean Strouse

A British parliamentary commission, reporting on the United States in 1868, noted its clean workplaces, the care universally bestowed on the comfort of the work people' and workers who "readily produce a new article; understand everything you say to them [and] help the employer by their own acute-ness and intelligence."

Some Britons viewed develop-

ments across the Atlantic with smug contempt. In 1878, shortly after Thomas Edison demonstrated that he could produce incandescent light with a platinum-wire filament in a vacuum bulb, the British journal Engineering announced that the inventor showed "the most airy ignorance of the fundamental principles both of electricity and dynamics."

A few months later the magazine sneered again: Edison's venture might be "good enough for our Transatlantic friends" but was clearly "unworthy of the attention of practical or scientific men." At about the same time, Andrew Carnegie was becoming the fore-most steel producer in the world. The United States made 22,000 tons of steel in 1867; 33 years later it made more than 11,000,000. Although no one used "competitiveness" as a buzzword in those days, Carnegie embodied the concept. A tough Scottish immigrant with

a passion for detail and a fanatical devotion to saving pennies, he virtu-ally invented high-volume, low-cost manufacturing. He based prices not on market rates but on his own costs. By keeping exact accounts he could always quote prices low enough to draw customers away from other steel makers and still make a profit.

He quickly saw that there was in steel an inverse ratio between output and costs — his costs went down as his output went up — and he did everything he could to de-stroy his competitors and increase his share of the market, "hard driv-ing" his mills at full blast to maintain high-volume production even if the mills wore out in the process.

He kept an eye on technologicalinnovations and did not hesitate to "scrap and build" when a new discovery promised savings. When an amateur English chemist demonstrated that open-hearth furnaces could make steel more economically than Bessemer converters, Carnegie installed six such furnaces at a plant near Pittsburgh — even though he had already invested heavily in the

Bessemer process. A small saving per ton of steel, at very high volumes, would quickly justify the expense. Complacent British steel makers

criticized Carnegie's "hard driving" and "scrap and build" policies as wasteful, and one of them pointed out that his own company was using equipment that it had had for 20 years. "That," Carnegie replied, is what is the matter with the British steel trade. Most British equipment is in use 20 years after it should have been scrapped. It is because you keep this used-up machinery that the United States is making you a back number."

Carnegie could pay more attention to costs and output than to profits because he did not have to answer to investors or bankers: He held more than 50 percent of the Carnegie brothers' limited partnership, generated such abundant profits that he never had to borrow money and poured most earnings back into the company's expansion and improvement rather than pay them out as dividends or interest on debt. He was in for the long haul. Sound familiar?

The writer, who is preparing a biography of J. Pierpont Morgan, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Peace Dividend: The Democrats Should Insist on It

N EW YORK —As campaign '92 heads south, Republicans and Democrats will no longer be able to ignore perhaps their most telling point of conflict: Democratic presidential hopefuls propose cuts in American military spending roughly three times greater than now project-

ed by President George Bush.

Mr. Bush's peace dividend — or
savings on previously planned defense
outlays — would total about \$66 billion by 1997. His Democratic oppo-nents are calling for savings of \$180 billion to \$200 billion by that date.

Almost as startling as this gap is the fact that even the Democratic candidates are talking about limited reductions. Their Pentagon budget five years from now would still exceed \$200 billion in today's dollars or about two-thirds of the present budget. In other words, the much touted peace dividend to produce extra dollars for domestic priorities and deficit reduction is turning out to be

far smaller than anticipated.

And the peace dividend will be smaller still if Democratic leaders in Congress have their way. Their suggested cuts put them closer to Mr. Bush than to their own would-be party standard-bearers, an embarrassing fact that is just beginning to dawn on several of them.

Legislators, both Democrats and Republicans, say they are worried that faster reductions will lead to swelling unemployment rolls. But the Pentagon is not supposed to be a jobs agency, and a particularly ex-pensive one at that. Concerned legislators would better serve their country if they followed Senator Sam Nunn's lead and put their minds to creating new jobs for military per-sonnel in education and new uses for mneeded military bases.

In any event, the size of the defense budget should be set relative to over-all priorities and a realistic judgment of external threats. On these counts, Democratic presidential hopefuls make more sense than their congres-sional counterparts and Mr. Bush.

It is hard to understand why military outlays cannot be reduced by at least one-third over the next five years. Until now, more than half the defense budget has been devoted to countering Soviet threats. The for-mer Soviet Units is now a fractured brush of backet on the half the bunch of basket cases begging to be allied with Washington. Meanwhile, the Pentagon is

thrashing around trying to justify a force that will be about 1.6 million strong, down from the present 2.1 million, by 1997. The New York Times published last Monday the results of that thrashing (IHT, Feb. 18), a set of seven illustrative scenarios in which the United States might be called upon to use military powBy Leslie H. Gelb

er. It would be easy to make fun of these scenarios, but that would be unfair. The United States needs an effective and strong military, and the military has to think about situations in which force may be likely.

But the striking thing about the Pentagon list is how far its planners had to stretch to come up with any plausible threats. A resurgent Iraq or an attack by North Korea on South Korea are practically off imaginable charts. And the United States along with its allies could deal with them crushingly with only a fraction of current military power, as happened in the Gulf War.

As for protecting American citi-

zens in places like the Philippines or Panama, a few battalions and a few air squadrons could do the job easilv. And as for worrying about some new world military power, none is

near any horizon. These comments oversimplify, to be sure. Pentagon planners have to think about length of combat, troop rotations, maintaining an industrial base and the like.

They are also in the business of selling insurance. The United States bought a great deal of insurance against Moscow for 40 years, mostly well spent. Americans paid the price not because they thought Moscow really would attack Europe or the

United States, but because the effects of Soviet military power had to be counterbalanced and because the actual use of that might would fundamentally damage American scenity. Currently imaginable threats to U.S. interests are trivial by comparison.

Democratic presidential candidates have solid arguments for the one-third cuts in spending they pro-pose, and should press their case harder. And congressional Democrats should look again at their own position and do their part by pushing the Pentagon to justify its much higher spending projections. Otherwise the peace dividend will vanish in the usual "complexities" of Washington's political bazaar.

Use the Dividend to Help the Russians

STANFORD, California — After World War II, the United States made remarkable contributions to the recovery of its former enemies in Germany and Japan. I cannot think of a precedent in history for this. American action was generous and useful. It helped turn foes into

friends. It won the peace. In his State of the Union message last month, President George Bush announced that the United States won the Cold War. That the year 1991 brought immense relief to the United States and, indeed, to the world is clear. That the Russian people are now facing the most difficult

of times is even more obvious.

If the Cold War was indeed a war, should be acknowledged that the Russians did incomparably less damage to the American people than the Nazis and the Japanese had done. The unexpected end of the Cold War was, to a great extent, due to the wisdom of Russian leaders and the courage of the people of Moscow who stood up to the menace of tanks symbolizing the continued

rule of militarism.

Should the Russians suffer more than the Germans? Are they worse than the Nazis? The horrors of Stalinism were directed more against the people of the Soviet Union than

against anyone else.

The present great difficulties in the expired Soviet Union are due to some of their own leaders. The result is a situation in which help from the United States would be even more justified than the generous U.S. action after World War II.

I cannot be accused of having favored the Russians in the past. (I realize that some even think of me as Dr. Strangelove himself.) But I believe that we are at a turning point of world history and that the year 1992

is not surprising that the American taxpayer should be considered as the By Edward Teller is a time of opportunity that should

more specific way: that the great skills of scientists formerly engaged to support the high-technology war machine of the Soviet Union should not be allowed to vanish. Russian accomplishments in space technology could be utilized for the benefit of mankind, for example, constructing better instruments of observation that could turn meteorology into a real science and furnish a sound basis for the measures that need to be tak-

As a scientist, I would argue in a

en against worldwide pollntion.
The announcement that the United States, Russia and Germany will establish a joint science and technology institute to employ former Soviet nuclear scientists is a positive first step. But we can and must go further - toward a truly international effort to aid Soviet scientists so that instead of hurting the world community they can belp.

The truth is that we are witnessing

a world revolution in cooperation rather than confrontation — and the moment is at hand to firmly grasp this extraordinary opportunity. The talks in Moscow between Secretary, of State James Baker and Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev toward further reductions in strategic arms and establishment of a joint NATO-Russian ballistic missile warning center exemplify the change from confrontation to cooperation. Full international cooperation for defense against aggression by ballistic missiles would be a most important factor in bringing about new and bet-

ter relations among nations. There is money available for a peace dividend. In an election year, it The New York Times

presents Israel with a great challenge and opportunity: to build a high-tech civilian economy that would employ immigrants. But that can happen primary recipient of that dividend. But President Bush made a most releonly if there is peace.

Mr. Baker, in talking with Israel's vant statement: that we Americans should give first consideration to our ambassador about the request for \$10 billion in loan guarantees, has made children and grandchildren. A stable it clear that the choice is Israel's. The world which would result from the United States wants to provide the help offered today to the Russian people might have beneficial effects for the next 25 election years.

The writer, now a senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution, helped the United States delevop the hydrogen bomb. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

guarantees, but only on terms that do not destroy the chance for peace.

If the president holds to that position, he will be doing both Israel and the United States a service. He will-

put their crucial relationship on a more realistic basis for the post-Cold War era, to their mutual benefit.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Kaiser and Twain

BERLIN — General von Versen, Commander of the Third Army Corps, and Frau von Versen gave a dinner last evening [Feb. 21], which Emperor William and Prince Henry honored with their presence. Among the guests who had been invited to meet the Emperor was the same to be a support of the Emperor was the same to be a support of the Emperor was the same to be a support of the Emperor was the same to be a support of the Emperor was the same of the sam meet the Emperor was the American humorist, Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, "Mark Twain," who has been residing in Berlin for some months.

1917: Germans Blamed

LONDON - Despatches from America report that the Government has received information proving that German agents encouraged and financially supported the recent food demonstration at the New York City Hall in order to embarrass the Government. Sources said German agents gave \$20,000 to six individuals in order to foment the disorders. Disturbances also broke out in Philadelphia on Thursday night [Feb. 22].

The Philadelphia riots took place at the works of the Frankin Sogar Re-fining Company, where a strike has been in progress. Strike funds having been exhausted and high food prices having made potatoes and other food staples almost prohibitive, strikers and their wives egged on by German agents tried to enter the refineries. Armed guards tried to prevent them. and a riot followed.

1942: Plans to Invade

WASINGTON — [From our New York edition:] Dies Committer, agents have seized elaborately detailed maps drawn by Japanese spice to guide an invasion of the United States through Alaska and northwestern Canada, the Teras Densorat, Martin Dies, disclosed tought [Feb. 23]. The mans were seized from [Feb. 23]. The maps were seized from a Japanese agent after the United States entered the war against the Axis. The agent was turned over to the FBI and the maps were given to Army Intelligence.

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Holds Firm

By Anthony Lewis

B OSTON —George Bush is under such attack these days for lack

ing principle - for wavering on is-

sues — that he is entitled to credit for one area in which he has made a principled commitment and stack to

it. That is his policy for peace be-1:

ween Israel and the Arabs. No one can doubt that President tween Israel and the Arabs.

Bush cares about the issue, deeply and personally. He has worked at it.

from the beginning of his presidency. He seized the moment after the Gulf

War to press a new proposal that: actually got the parties to the negoti-ating table. And in all this he has

taken considerable political risk.

Now his policy is up against and especially prickly question: whether to insist that Israel, in order to get American loan guarantees, stop building settlements in the occupied tentions. In this time of political difficu

tories. In this time of political diffi-

One reason for thinking so is that-continuation of the peace talks hangs

The United States wants -

terms that do not destroy...

on the settlement question, as he is

well aware. Any formula that provided,

billions of dollars in guarantees without effectively stopping Israel's creep-ing annexation of the West Bank and, Gaza would make it impossible for the

Palestinians to stay at the table.

The key word, for American poli-

cymakers, is "effective." For more, than 20 years U.S. administrations

have opposed the seizing of land and

building of settlements in the occu-

State James Baker know about that

firsthand. In 1990 they arranged \$400

million in loan guarantees to Israel for a housing new immigrants. Mr. Baker?

ardnously regotiated conditions: that-

none of the money go to the occupied tenitories, and that Israel provide full

information on what it spends in the territories. But the conditions have

had no effect. A report issued by the

General Accounting Office finds that

the U.S. guarantees simply freed up

other money that Israel spent in the . West Bank and Gaza. And the Israeli

government did not provide the pro-

Once burned, Mr. Bush and Mr.-

Baker will no doubt be twice shy. They are likely to require firm and.

enforceable rules that any U.S. loan

guarantees will not allow Israel to

spend other funds on housing and -

infrastructure in the occupied territo-

ries, and that there will be no new.

to his guns because his policy is good.

for Israel. It encourages Israel to-make a choice that its political system has been avoiding but that world, trends demand. The choice is be-

Israelis have long wanted peace, but ...

their governments have pursued ex->

pansionist policies incompatible with

peace. It was possible to fudge the

choice so long as there was no one to

negotiate with - so long as the Arabs

refused to make peace. But now Arab

delegations are actually negotiating.

make the territorial compromise nec-

essary for peace has required enormous American subvention. The bil-

lions in annual military and economic

aid could be counted on during the"

Cold War while Israel belped to block.

Soviet ambitions in the Middle East.

But the Cold War is over, there is no

Soviet threat and it is not so clear that.

American support at such levels can continue indefinitely.

Moreover, the end of the Cold War

An Israeli policy of refusing to.

tween peace and annexation.

The president is also likely to stick

mised information.

settlement construction.

pied territories, but the opposition has been pathetically ineffective.

The president and Secretary of

guarantees, but only on

the chance for peace.

to provide the

calty for him, will the president stay the course? I believe he will.

One reason for thening water

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12: Plans to ima

Mideast Peace Process Slips Into a Long Holding Pattern

JERUSALEM - Nearly four months after Arab-Israeli peace negotiations were launched in Ma-drid, the process has slipped into a holding pattern likely to stretch through most of this year, even as the region is buffeted by new waves of violence and the threat of political radicalization.

Both Arab and Israeli diplomats say the bilateral talks between Israel and Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and the Palestinians, which are due to begin a fourth round in Washington on Monday, have become a part of the Middle East's political landscape and are unlikely to be renounced soon by any of the sides.

But even though the negotiations have barely begun to touch on substantive issues, the diplomats say it is probable that no serious bargaining will now be possible until late this year. After the session this week which officials say is unlikely to produce concrete results, no fur-ther rounds may even be held until after Israel elects a new government next summer.

Even after a new Israeli adminis-

tration is in place, diplomats expect both Arabs and Israelis may await the results of the U.S. presidential election, particularly if there seems to be a chance that the Bush administration, which catalyzed the process, will not be returned to office. The slow pace is in keeping with the recalcitrant character of Middle East diplomacy, and the time may not be wasted: if a more moderate Israeli government is elected in June, that could provide a crucial first step toward real progress in the talks. But diplomats and political leaders around the region say they are worried that the process may not survive the interregnum, simply because the forces working st U.S.-backed diplomacy in against U.S.-backed copionists in the Middle East are growing even

as the peace process slackens. "A delay seems inevitable, but there are a lot of risks involved in a delay," said Tahseen Bahshir, who

(Continued from page 1)

number of cabinet ministers had

concluded "that it is impossible

right now to get the loan guarantees

and maybe we should wait for a

later time," that was not Mr. Sha-.

The loan guarantees are heating

up as an election issue because of hints by Mr. Shamir's main chal-

lenger in the June election, the La-

ber Party leader, Yitzhak Rabin.

that he would go far toward meet-

We will halt political settle-

ing the U.S. conditions.

mir's position.

LOANS: Israeli Aide Pessimistic

war Sadat of Egypt. "There are two big risks: There might be new complications on the ground, through Israeli settlement building or some other development that would trigger an escalated conflict with the Palestinians. And President Bush

might not be re-elected."

Both Israeli officials and Arabs interviewed in recent visits to Egypt, Jordan and Syria continue to see the Bush administration as the single driving force behind the peace process, which has not yet generated its own momentum. But hey warn that as the ripple effects of the Gulf War continue to spread, the pre-eminence of U.S. policies is far from assured in a Middle East struggling to find a post-Cold War

balance of power. There is no new order in the Middle East," said Yossi Ohnert, the head of Israel's government press office and a participant in Israeli-Syrian talks. "In some countries there is more repression. In Algeria, you have a rise of Islamic fundamentalism and a military reaction that has sent tremors through the region. Meanwhile, Iran has replaced Iraq as the new monster, arming itself and trying to extend its influence at the expense of the United States."

Mr. Olmert said it was "therefore a testimony to the diplomatic bril-liance" of Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d that "the United States was able to create a postwar peace process out of nothing."

"The Americans have created a good framework," he said. "But can they change the nature of these countries?

Another Israeli policymaker noted that after the collapse of American efforts to set up a new Gulf security system or bring political change to Iraq and Kuwait, the peace process had become the central vehicle for Washington's efforts to reshape the Middle East after the Gulf War.

"But you are not clear about what you want," he said. "Democwas once an aide to President An- racy at all costs? Peace at all costs?

ments out of Israeli considerations

whether it is linked to a loan from

the U.S. or not," Mr. Rabin said

matter of the state of Israel."

he would work to repair the ties.

Nobody understands what is the new order that you want. So no one is willing to make a full commitment to your peace process."

In recent weeks, the threats to a U.S.-brokered peace have received far more attention in the region than the seemingly unproductive, low-profile talks in distant Washington and Moscow. Since the Madrid conference began in early November, the Israeli Army has become embroiled in two conflicts against Arab militants seeking to disrupt the process.

In the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, groups of armed guer-rillas have staged a series of ambushes and assaults against the Army and settlers, sometimes timed to coincide with the start of negotiating sessions. In southern Lebanon, meanwhile, the Iranianbacked Hezbollah militia has kept up a steady, though low-grade of-fensive against the Israeli-occupied "security zone," prompting Israel to assassinate the Hezbollah leader, Sheikh Abbas Musawi.



A stunned mother watching Sunday as her child, killed by a - JACKSON DIEHI. guerrilla Katyusha rocket, is buried at a northern Israel cemetery.

POLITICS: Bush Moves to Placate Republican Right

(Costinued from page 1)

allowing the IRS to cross-check charitable deductions, but it created what one conservative called "a firestorm" among some churches. Evangelical Christian churches are particularly loath to have the IRS collecting the names of their mem-bers, the official said.

A White House decision on Friday to encourage the Senate to kill a test Veterans Administration program to open some veterans hospitals to nonveterans. The veterans groups, particularly in the rural South, "let us know they hold sacred" their health care system and saw the opening of it to nonveterans as a first step to destruction.

One administration official said there were "legitimate policy reasons" for retaining Mr. Frohnmayer, for proposing the new tax rule and for trying the health care proposal, "But," he said, "there are also legitimate arguments the other way, and at this time we found the opposite arguments more compel-

When asked about U.S. condi-By "this time," the official said, tions for loan guarantees, he echhe meant the string of southern oed Likud's nationalist line, saying,
"It's desirable that no foreign eleprimaries occurring between now and mid-March. Republicans in ment get involved in any internal several Southern states are considered to be more concerned about But he added that there were "values" issues than the economic serious problems in the whole "syshard times that played center stage in New Hampshire. tem of relations" between Israel and the United States, and he said

The Bush team also this week told conservatives that a meeting

chairman, Robert A. Mosbacher, and leaders of homosexual-rights groups was a "personal" decision by Mr. Mosbacher, not a reflection

of any change in policy.

Leaders of the 14-million-member Southern Baptist Convention, the largest American Protestant group, complained to the White House about the meeting, saying it was not a reflection of "pro-lam-

But a White House official said the group had been "reassured" that the meeting was set up by Mr. Mosbacher "for personal reasons." Mr. Mosbacher has a daughter who is openly homosexual, and he has been strongly supportive of her right to choose her own lifestyle.

■ Quayle Sounds Warning Andrew Rosenthal of The New York Times reported from Washing-

In one of its most direct efforts to undermine Mr. Buchanan's insurgency, the White House dispatched Vice President Quayle on Friday to warn Republican conservatives that if they worked against Mr. Bush they "risk being out of power for a generation."

Mr. Quayle argued that while the president was not "100 percent" conservative, to repudiate him would risk turning the cabinet over

between the Bush campaign's same image to illustrate a Republican nightmare of a "national condom-distribution campaign for grades 7 and up."

As the 1992 campaign shapes up as a test not only of Mr. Bush, but also of who will lead the conservatives in 1996, Mr. Quayle put in a pitch for himself. In a speech to the Conservative Political Action Conference, he said that re-electing the president would be preparation for another conservative victory in 1996, presumably with Mr. Quayle at the head of the ticket.

The vice president, the White House's primary link to the Republican right since the dismissal of John H. Sununu as White House chief of staff in December, sought to shelter Mr. Bush with the legacy of conservatives like Ronald Reagan and Barry Goldwater.

But Mr. Quayle did not promise any changes in what conservatives believe are Mr. Bush's moderate policies, and instead offered this pragmatic appeal: Mr. Buchanan cannot win, and backing him would hurt the party.

"The only real question facing us today is whether our president will enter the general election campaign from a position of strength or from a position of weakness." Mr. Quayle said.

He added: "Anyone has the right to liberals and advocates of abor- to wage a symbolic campaign. But tion. The vice president, who has it would be irresponsible to endanlong suffered ridicule, used the ger all that we have achieved."

UN: A Partial Force

(Continued from page 1)

think is excessive. As a result, only part of the force will be deployed at first, while the UN secretary-gener-al asks the parties to the fighting to contribute more toward the cost of

Under the revised plan, Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali is expected to be allocated about \$10 million to send the initial mission to the region. The chief United States delegate, Thomas R. Picker-ing, who is serving as council president this month, declined to indicate the size of the initial force. saying it would be up to the secre

tary-general.
It was unclear whether the temporary move to dispatch the small-er contingent would result in delaying deployment of the full peace keeping force, although it was expected to give the United Nations time to prepare a revised bud-

The United States, France, Britain, Russia and China, which as permanent council members pay more than half the cost of peacekeeping operations, have also agreed to ask Yugoslavia to contribute more toward the costs of the peacekeeping force to reduce the bill they will face.

In particular, many countries want Yugoslavia to provide local barracks for their soldiers, thus saving the \$110 million the Secretariat proposed spending on buying prefabricated housing for the

The first UN soldiers are expected to arrive in about two weeks and stay provisionally for one year to enforce the truce until a political solution to the Yugoslav crisis can

he found. Of the six Yugoslav republics, only the largest, Serbia, and its tiny ally, Montenegro, want to stay in Yugoslavia and have agreed to form a new state together.

In Slovenia, the northernmost republic, which declared independence in tandem with Croatia, the German foreign minister, Hans-Friedrich Genscher, paid his first official visit since the two states were recognized by the European Community on Jan. 15. Mr. Genscher was in Croatia on Satur-

After talks with the Slovene foreign minister, Dimitrij Rupel, Mr. Genscher said in Slovenia's capital, Ljubljana, that Slovenia and Croatia should be admitted into such international organizations as the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation

(AP, NYT, Resters, WP)

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Shelling Kills at Least 7 In Azerbaijan Enclave

MOSCOW - The capital of the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan came under artillery fire Sunday, and news reports said at least seven people died in the shelling.

More than 100 Azerbaijani artillery rounds were fired at Stepanakert, in the mainly Armenian populated enclave of Nagorny-Karabakh. The targets included the barracks of a motorized regiment of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Interfax news agency said. At least one soldier was killed and 10 were wounded, it said. Tass said that six civilians died in the shelling

The attack originated from the Azerbaijani city of Shusha, where five artiflery units, seized from former Soviet bases, are situated.

Azerbaijan reported Sunday that Armenia had launched a full-scale attack on Shusha and three villages in retaliation for the attack on the

The Armenian Defense Ministry said Saturday that Azerbaijani militants had recently seized another helicopter gunships and arms and equipment from the Commonwealth's army, Tass reported.

The ministry called on the Commonwealth's commander in chief, Yevgeni I. Shaposhnikov, "to take immediate measures to prevent the

seizure of the CIS army's weapons and equipment by Azerbaijan or the transfer of these weapons to it." The foreign ministers of the two countries, meeting in Moscow Thursday, agreed on the need for a cease-fire in the four-year-old conflict that

has claimed more than 1,000 lives. On Saturday, the Nagorno-Karabakh parliament asked the United Nations for help in ending the conflict, Tass reported.

GERMANS: Divided on Military

(Continued from page 1)

allows Germany to join "collective security" alliances.

The idea of a law rather than an amendment is designed to circumvent and embarrass the opposition Social Democrats, who support participation in UN peace-keeping missions but reject the idea of German troops taking part in any action not under UN command. That category could include coalitions such as the U.S.-led international force in the Gulf War. But no one expects the Christian Democrats to push ahead with a new law, even it it could be passed over the Social

Democrats' objections. "All parties agreed during the Gulf War that we need a two-thirds majority independent of any constitutional question, but for political reasons, to have a real consensus in the country," said Karsten Voigt, a Social Democratic legisla-

tor on the defense committee. Such a consensus will come slowly, but Mr. Voight says he believes it will develop.

"This is a very difficult debate." he said. "We Germans had learned never to use military force again. And we had learned never to do anything again that could threaten the Jews. So in the Gulf War, we in the German left faced a terrible conflict. Our views are changing, We already have a new, far more positive assessment of NATO, and there will be more change."

Some voices in both major parties say the dehate over constitutional technicalities will eventually fade away, allowing more fundamental questions about Germany's not until 1994.

identity as a nation to take center

stage.
In fact, Germany has already expanded its military role. In the Gulf War, German minesweepers were deployed in the Mediterranean —a move outside NATO territory that was justified as a humanitarian defense of Israel. Then, after the war, German troops participated in the effort to help Kurds in Iraq and Iran - also outside NATO territo-

These actions have been carried out with little publicity, both because of fears that other countries might perceive a more assertive Germany and because of concern that the German public, raised on the belief that their country must never again display aggression,

The Social Democratic objections to the Kohl proposals stem from the belief that because of the country's Nazi legacy, Germans must "distinguish ourselves from other nations by participating in military matters in a different way," Mr. Voigt said.

That means," he said, "integrating what we do in the UN and turning away from the traditional British or French concept of projecting power in the national inter-

Mr. Voigt said the German public was gradually accepting a great-er role for the Bundeswehr, "But I would be very nervous if the public mood changed as fast as some of our allies want it to," he said.

Mr. Voigt predicted that Germa-ny would change its constitution to reflect its new role, but probably



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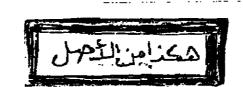
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CAPITAL MARKETS

OECD Sees Ample Funds Available for Borrowers

By Carl Gewirtz

ARIS - Despite official hand-wringing about a looming global shortage of savings, there are no signs that a crunch is imminent. The availability of investible funds remain ample on a global basis," the OECD reports in its
Financial Market Trends, to be officially released on Monday.
Citing favorable technical factors, it sees the international capital markets in a renewed phase of expansion and poised to top last

year's record amount of financing.

The survey, published three times a year, notes that slowing inflation projected throughout the industrialized world should "provide scope for a welcome, further downward movement in interest rates" which "is

Asset managers

seeking currency

aid international

markets.

diversification will

bound to have a major impact on the volume of international business, especially if it is ac-companied by evidence of a return to the path of noninflationary growth."
The international market

will be especially well placed to benefit from the favorable economic trends because of

the stepped-up pace of currency diversification now favored by portfolio managers. The process of assets diversification continues unabated and may indeed intensify further as several 'emerging' segments of the Eurobond market have reached a critical size that justifies a heavier weighting in institutional investors' portfolios," the report says.

The report notes that the volume of issues denominated in European currency units last year rose 80 percent, propelling the Ecu to the third-largest sector of the market — behind the U.S. dollar and the yen - with a market share of 11 percent. Activity in French franc, Italian lira, Dutch guilder and Spanish peseta bonds recorded growth rates largely in excess of 50 percent while volume in Canadian dollar bonds more than tripled.

These gains were made at the expense of the U.S. dollar, whose market share slipped to 29 percent from 33 percent a year earlier and 46 percent in 1989, as well as the Deutsche mark (down to 7.1 from 8.3 percent in 1990) and the Swiss franc (down to 7.3 from

SURVEY of 500 of the largest institutions in Europe and the Middle East, released last week by Greenwich, Associates, showed that the proportion of institutions investing in peseta bonds rose to 56 percent from 34 percent and those buying Italian lira bonds rose to 49 percent from 32

So far this year, 4.5 trillion lire of Italian bonds have been offered in the international market, compared with 11 trillion for all of last year. Last week's volume alone totaled 1.3 trillion lire with issues from Asea Brown Boveri SA, Compagnie Bancaire, Crediop and Österreichische Kontrollbank AG, leaving bankers complaining that supply is outpacing demand.

Another important element likely to fuel activity in the international market this year is the massive volume of cash flowing into it from redemptions of maturing Eurobonds.

The OECD estimates capital repayments this year will total \$170 billion. To illustrate how mammoth that figure is, the annual volume of new Eurobonds only four years ago totaled

Last year, international bond issues — including external bonds launched in domestic markets — totaled \$298 billion. In the more narrowly defined Eurobond market, volume last year

set a record at \$248,5 billion. The redemption payments are a source of liquidity that needs to be reinvested. Experience shows "that a significant portion of

s is likely to be ro markets," the report states. On the demand side for funds, the report sees "significant potential for expansion" in issuing activity from borrowers out-

side the 24 developed countries that comprise the OECD. "In light of the vast financing needs of many of these joutside areal countries, a successful re-entry into the international securities markets could be a development of paramount importance ... not only for the borrowers themselves but for the structure of

the market as well." The report notes that OECD governments that previously borrowed in the international market are limiting net direct recourse to foreign arenas because domestic securities markets "have made major advances in terms of efficiency and absorptive capacity, and are now in a position to compete on a much better footing with the Euromarkets."

Bonds from Latin American and Asian issuers last year totaled \$8.3 billion, up from \$4.5 billion in 1990, and total international borrowings including bank loans by all developing countries nearly doubled, to \$41.6 billion.

Eastern Europe, however, was virtually shut out of the syndi-See CAPITAL, Page 9

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Last Week's Markets

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NYSE Co Britain FTSE 160 FT 30 Japan Nikkel 225 Jagany DAX Hees Koss Horse Seng World ASCIP	25/2.30 1,982.90 21,292 1,717.63 4,736.47	251398 + 1.13 % 1,94730 + 1.72 % 20,884 + 1.95 % 1,67648 + 2.45 % 4,772120,75 % 518.101,64 %	Germany Lambard Coil meney 3-month interbank Britale Bank base rate Coil maney 3-month interbank Geld Feb. London p.m. fix.3 351.61	974 9.55 9.60 1092 1094 10 5/16 21 Feb. 14	9%, 9,60 9,60 101/16 10 11/16 10 7/16 i Chire —0,71 %

U.S. Delay Perils Russian Aid, IMF Officials Say

By Steven Greenhouse New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - A delay by the United States in approving a large funding in-crease for the International Monetary Fund motivated in part by election-year politics
is threatening to upset the West's efforts
to provide billions of dollars in aid to Russia and other former Soviet republics, IMF offi-

The United States had promised other IMF members that it would approve a new \$12 billion contribution to the lending agency sometime in 1991, but its failure to do so has stalled plans to increase overall funding by \$60 billion and thus threatened plans to grant aid to the republics.

Bush administration officials say they have urged Congress to approve the \$12 billion in funding although members of Congress say the administration's pleas have been neither loud nor persistent.

Democrats in Congress say they are leary

of approving the move unless the White House takes the lead on the issue.

Officials of the IMF attribute the delay to Squeezed very seriously by the end of the Unless the White House is prepared to a desire by the White House and Congress not to offend the American electorate by

when the economy is in recession.

Officials of Russia and the other republics have appealed repeatedly for help from in-ternational agencies and the industrialized nations for their economy

voting billions of dollars more in foreign aid

IMF officials and aid experts say that unless the additional funding is approved soon, the IMF and other agencies could face scrious problems in planning a comprehen-sive aid program and providing the tens of billions of dollars in aid that the republics

say they desperately need.
Russia and several other republics have requested IMF membership in the expectation that they will get aid when they become

members, which is expected in late April. "There is an undercurrent of distress

year when the demand for financing by Russia and the republics hits the system.

IMF officials say they have about \$15 billion available for loans to nations in need. Russia alone is seeking about \$6 billion for a search institute. fund to stabilize the ruble and \$12 billion to help it finance crucial imports.

Some economists say Ukraine and other republics will be seeking at least \$10 billion more in aid. Many Western officials now say the increase in funding, which was planned in 1990, is inadequate because it was planned before the Soviet Union collapsed and the republics turned to the West for aid.

Members of Congress and many economists say that after President George Bush's weak victory in the New Hampshire primary, it is less likely that the administration will push hard for the funding increase, especially since many polls show that Americans

put a lot of effort into it, it's not going to sail through Congress," said John Williamson, a senior fellow with the Institute for International Economics, a Washington policy-re-

Testifying before a House subcommittee on Feb. 5, the undersecretary of the Treasury for international affairs, David C. Mulford, said of the IMF funding increase that "at some time, there will have to be a big push to get it done." But he said it was "very difficult" the said it was "very difficult." cult" to say when that might be.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d has expressed support for the funding increase, and Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady is expected to speak soon in its behalf.

A Bush administration official said: "The administration still wants it passed, and See IMF, Page 9

Apple Blossoms in Japan

By Steven Brull

International Herald Tribune
TOKYO — Accepted wisdom
has it that penetrating Japanese
markets is exceedingly difficult
at best, and all but impossible in
computers, cars and other industries targeted as strategic by Jap-

anese government and industry.

Until a few years ago, Apple
Computer Inc. seemed to prove
the point. Despite having a big slice of the computer market in the rest of the world with a line of easy-to-use computers, Ap-ple's market share in Japan was

Apple faced a host of barriers. Exorbitant land costs made opening retail outlets difficult; the thousands of Chinese ideograms used in Japanese writing forced it to invest in costly hardware and software; and a domestic personal computer market dominated by NEC Corp., with its proprietary operating system, made Apple an outsider. Not surprisingly, most Japanese consumers thought buy-ing an Apple was a rotten idea.

These days, however, Japan is Apple's fastest-growing market. It is even taking market share from Japanese companies: While Japa-nese computer makers soffered an nuprecedented 29 percent decline in domestic shipments between October and December, Apple said its unit sales jumped more

And though Apple's market share in Japan remains small, about 5 percent, the fact that more than 120,000 Japanese last week slogged more than an hour out of Tokyo and paid to see Apple's MacWorld exhibition suggests its

Aggressive salesmanship and a Japanese management team have helped the computer maker break into the

products are beginning to create the sort of enthusiasm here that generated success elsewhere. "We've learned from our mistakes in the past," John Sculley,

market.

Apple's chairman, recently explained. Although Apple set up a Japa-nese subsidiary in 1983, sales were slack until 1989, when American managers were dumped in favor of a Japanese team led by a former Toshiba Cosp. executive. Another key was a heavy investment to create Kanji Talk, a Japaneselanguage operating system.

Recently, Apple has taken a more aggressive marketing ap-proach, expanding a network of distributors and dealers and promoting a youthful image by sponsoring events such as last year's Japanese tour by Janet Jackson, the singer. Apple now claims awareness of its brand is second only to NEC. Perhaps most importantly. Apple, as elsewhere, has slashed prices to buy market share. This strategy has helped it garner the critical mass needed to entice Japanese software developers to write programs for Apple that ultimately

give its computers value. Ironically, Apple's greatest strength is in desk-top publishing and graphics, areas where the ability to manipulate images and ideograms is what counts. Nizam Hamid, technology analyst at UBS Philips & Drew, reckoned Apple's applications software offerings in these areas now surpass those of NEC. "It's like the early days for Apple in the States," he said. "Desk-top publishing is getting the market go-

Apple sees the Japanese market continuing to ripen. In the year to last September, Apple's sales soared 39 percent, to about \$400 million, as shipments more than doubled, to 120,000 units. This year Apple expects to sell

See APPLE, Page 9

A U.K. Financial Quiz Leaves Faces in the Red

International Herald Tribune LONDON --- A survey for release Monday reveals that sheer financial ignorance among British executives may play a surprisingly large role in the spiraling number of corporate bankruptcies. For executives these findings likely will merely add insult to the injury caused by the rising tide of business failures in recent months.

Asked, for instance, if high levels of "gearing" would hurt a company facing declining profits, only 43 percent of the surveyed 120 managers scattered among Britam's top 1,000 companies said "yes." Fully 41 percent said they weren't sure, and 17 percent ignominiously confessed that they thought a high level of gearing, or a high level of corporate borrowing, to be a good thing in such circumstances.

"I think people had heard the word 'gearing' but they had never found out what it meant," said Edward Cooke of KPMG Consulting. Even more surprising, 35 percent of the managers who were surveyed by KPMG said they would look to a company's profit and loss account

for a reading on its worth. There are only two important accounting statements, the profit and loss, and the balance sheet, and more than one out of three managers

clearly don't understand the difference," said Mr. Cooke. What is more, 30 percent of those surveyed said that depreciation is a significant drain on most companies' cash positions, when in fact it has no such impact whatsoever. Depreciation is an accounting concept to recognize the decline in value of equipment over time, explained David Webb of KPMG. The cash drain comes when the equipment is pur-

For those like Mr. Cooke and Mr. Webb who work for the consulting arm of one of the world's largest accounting firms — KPMG Peat Marwick McLintock — these errors verge on the painfully offensive. "It helps to explain why so many companies are going bust," said Mr. Cooke,

On the other hand, at the reception desk in the marble-clad lobby of KPMG's London office block, instead of handing out calendars they hand out laminated wallet sized cards that show corporate tax rates on one side and personal tax rates on the other. Clearly not everyone is going

See QUIZ, Page 9

Waigel **Asks EMU** Vote Curb

German Minister Says Convergence

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BONN — Theo Waigel, the German finance minister, said Sunday that the full European Parliament should not be allowed to have a say on a European monetary union until all European Community countries qualify for membership in such a grouping.

"It would be impossible if countries with a 15 percent or 20 percent inflation rate would have the same rights to speak as those that meet the price stability criteria" Mr. Waigel said in a German radio interview which seemed aimed at calming German fears about giving up the Deutsche mark for a single Europe-

A poll last week showed a major ity of Germans oppose a single EC currency that would replace the mark. And on Sunday, Otto Lambsdorff, the chairman of the Free Democratic Party, the liberal junior partner in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's governing coalition, warned there was still too much public skepticism among Germans about giving up their stable currency.

But Mr. Waigel, a member of the Christian Social Union, told Hesse state radio the EC's planned EMU would be fully compatible with the current German monetary system, only "more strict and more stabil-ity-oriented." His comments came at a time when Germany is lobbying to have the future European central bank sited in Frankfurt.

EC leaders agreed at a summit in the Dutch town of Maastricht in December to set a timetable for introducing EMU with a single currency, managed by an independent central bank. The Massricht agreement requires ratification by the EC members.

EC leaders are to decide which economies are strong enough to join EMU when it is first introduced. Others would follow later once they met strict economic criteria. Mr. Waigel said he did not think all 12 EC members would comply with the standards by the end of the century. (AP. Reuters)

Asia-Pacific Skies: Busiest by 2010?

Potential Is Seen, but So Is a Cloud

By Michael Richardson

utional Herold Tribune SINGAPORE — A study by in-ternational airlines says that dy-namic economies of Asia and the Pacific could generate more than half the world's scheduled passenger traffic by the year 2010, up from just over 31 percent in 1990 when Europe and North America were dominant.

However, speakers at an aviation conference warned Sunday that this growth would not be achieved unless urgent measures were taken to alleviate airport and airspace congestion in the Asia-Pacific re-

John Meredith, senior director of an infrastructure action group set up by the International Air Transport Association, or IATA, said that nearly half the major airports in the region might have to turn flights away by 1995 unless substantial improvements are made. The association undertook the

study of passenger-traffic growth prospects in Asia and the western Pacific in cooperation with the Orient Airlines' Association and the Pacific Asia Travel Association.

Following increasing pressure from sirlines, transportation ministers from Asia-Pacific nations are expected to meet for the first time later this year, although a date and venue have yet to be announced. Günter O. Eser, IATA's direc-

tor-general, said that the meeting

should "agree on a common, inter-nationally coordinated strategy for addressing the full range of congestion issues Mr. Meredith warned that the ssenger growth potential of the Asia-Pacific region shown by the recently completed study "will not be achieved unless we remove the infrastructure constraints which

are already causing major difficulties in many areas." The study shows that the number of passengers on scheduled international flights to, from and within the region will reach 375 million in the year 2010.

This is a more than fourfold increase over the 87.3 million Asia-Pacific passengers in 1990.

According to the study, there will be 262 million airline passengers traveling within the region by 2010, nearly 150 million of them going to and from Japan, Other major regional travel mar-

kets in 2010 will be Hong Kong (58 million passengers), Singapore (nearly 58 million), Thailand (55 million), Taiwan (45 million), Hawaii (39 million) and Australia (35 Governments have committed more than \$30 billion to enlarge airport capacity in the Asia-Pacific region by the end of the decade. Much of the spending is in Japan. However, airlines are concerned that growth in passenger traffic over the next few years will over-whelm airport and air traffic con-

Lim Hock San, Singapore's director-general of civil aviation, said that removing "choke points" in the Asia-Pacific air transport system would require international ef-fort and coordination.

trol capabilities before they can be

Problem airports in the region include Tokyo's Narita Airport, Hong Kong Sydney and Bangkok. While \$11.7 billion is being spent to build a large new airport at Kan-sai, near Osaka in Japan, it will not be able to operate around-theclock when it opens in 1993. Under Japanese safety regula-

tions, there must be an alternative airport offering 24-hour facilities in case of bad weather over Osaka. Because of noise and environmental rules in Japan, no such alterna-

Mr. Meredith said that to overcome congestion, surports should increase efficiency by using advanced computer technology.

For example, he said that automated passenger handling with ma-chine-readable passports and visas would speed up immigration

Cheong Choong Kong, managing director of Singapore Airlines Ltd., said that to ease congestion and meet passenger demand, more cotry points into countries of the region should be opened up by allowing international airlines to land at airports away from the capital city.

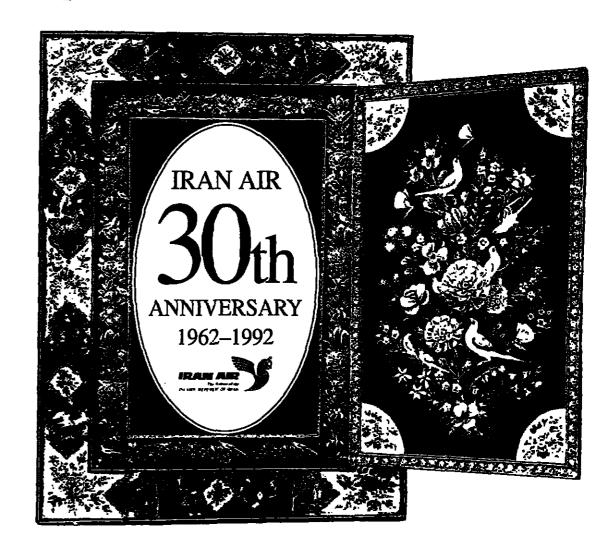
"Upgrading secondary gateways and linking them directly to other points in the region is vital if we are to diversify and develop the intra-Asia-Pacific market," he said.

Many airline trunk routes in East Asia, and flight paths between Asia and Europe and across the North Pacific, are already congested.

Guntis Berzins, general manager of the aeronautical services division of Immarsat, said that use of recently introduced satellite technology for aircraft communication and navigation would help speed the flow of planes in the air in Asia and

Inmarsat, which has its headquarters in London, is an intergovernmental mobile communications agency linking 64 countries. It operates three satellites, two of hem serving the Indian and Pacific

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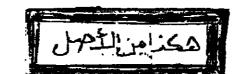
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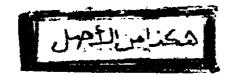
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ABU DHABI, BAHRAIN, BANDAR ABBAS, BEIJING, BOMBAY, DAMASCUS, DOHA, DUBAI, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, ISFAHAN, ISTANBUL, KARACHI, KUALA LUMPUR, KUWAIT, LARNACA, LONDON, MASHAD, PARIS, ROME, SHARJAH, SHIRAZ, TEHRAN, TOKYO, VIENNA.



(Continued on next page)

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New In	terna	tio	na	Re		Issues					
Compiled by Laure	nce Desvilette	5			7114	133062	TIC C.19	2. 0	A	•	A _=.
A-lascer	Amount (millions)		Coup	L Price	Price	Terms	U.S. Spli	It U	ver Ani	itrust	Actio
Floating Rate					Woek		By Stuart Auerb		Mr. Barr unveiled h	is plan to use anti-	trade represent
Also Number 1	\$340	1997					and Ann Devro Washington Past Servi		trust laws against J groups that restrict An	erican innocts in a	plan "as someth rather than an
- Mitsui Taryo Kabe				100		Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 1%. Denomination \$100,000. [Nonura left].	WASHINGTON A plan ney General William P. Bart	n by Attor-	television interview F opposition to the plan	riday. This caused	Nonetheless, l antitrust laws a
Bank Conada	\$ 50 	2002	2 1/2	102	-	Interest will be ½ over 6-month Libor until 1995 and a face 991% thereafter, Caliable at par in 1995, Focs 2%, Denomina- tions \$250,000. (Missur Taryo Kobe Int'l.)	antitrust laws against Japanes cartels has run into strong oppo	se industrial osition from	building within the come out in the open "There would have t	administration, to	practices would often-repeated p
Guaranteed Export Finance Corp.	£350	1995	5 1/4	100	_	Reoffered of 99%. Below 6-month Liber. Noncollable. Fee: 0.225%. Denominations £10,000. (URS.—Philips & Door See	. Quayic, uic state Department	ident Dan t and Presi-	position on whether the president wants to pur	his is a policy the sue." said the U.S.	"I do not thin practices on legit
Fixed-Coupon	_					rities.)	dent George Bush's chief tra While registering their oppo-		trade representative. Ca has to be an interagency	review." she added.	at all protection Although the
Argentina Bonex Tru	st \$75	1999	81/2	91.45	_	Semiconnucity, Simbing fund to start in Dec. 1992. Fees 1976 (Mentil Lynch Int'L)	ever, senior administration of expressed concern that by p	fficials also publicly an-	Administration offic Hills's agency, the Stat	e Department and	has not made its ly supports Mr.
"Banco Frances e Brasileiro	\$100	1994	11	100	100.50	Semiannually. Nanczillable. Fees 11/1%. Increased from \$90 million. (Credit Lyannais Euro-Securities.)	trust policy. Mr. Barr had ma	of U.S. anti- de it politi-	the vice president's off voiced their objections partment within the la	to the Justice De-	Despite the int nouncement of toward Japan on
-Bariven	\$200	1995	81/4	99.804		Noncollable. Fees 11/7%, Denominations \$10,000. (Chase Investment Bank.)	To do so, they said, might	make Mr.	Quayle's office said to would fight the propo-	he vice president sal "to the end."	to escalate the alternions between
Bariven	\$200	2002	10%	99.917		Noncoliable, Fees 2%, Denominations \$10,000, (Chase Invest-	busit vilinerable to charges the	s, as Demo-	In an apparent effor White House from Mr.	rt to distance the Barr's plan, Clay-	The idea of ch ness relations Ja
*Creditonstalt Bankverein	\$100	1996	614	101		Reoffered at 99.50 Negotileble time 1 700 esc.	publican challenger have asse	and a RE- erted.	ton K. Yeutter, the cour dent for domestic policy	nseior to the presi- and a former U.S.	with each other, been discussed f
European Investmen	t	1000				issued now and balance reserved for a 3-month top. (Creditanstalt Bankverein.)					
Bank MBL Finance		1999			99.55	Noncoliable. Fees not disclosed. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)	DOLLAR: Poi	sed to A	Add to Gains	IMF: U.	S. Delay
(Curacao)	\$ 40	2002		100	_	Collable at par from 1997. Fees 2%. Denominations \$10,000. [Mitsubishi Finance Int'L]	(Continued from page 1) mind is to give the benefit of doubt	change rat	ted to lock in the ex- ce on their accounts re-		
_(Сигосао)	\$ 40	2007	814	100		Callable at par from 1997. Fees 2%%. Denominations \$10,000. (Mitsubishi Finance Int'l.)	to the U.S. recovery being under way," said George Magnus of S.G.	ceivable, a	and he estimated that become big sellers once	wants it passed as	at in an election
Victorion Public Financing Authorifies	\$300	2002	814	9914	_	Noncollable. Fees 0.40%. (Morgan Stanley Int'L)	Warburg & Co. in London. Conviction that the dollar is on an uptrend was reinforced when	The dollar	cleared 1.70 DM. ar's capacity to advance a the assumption that a	difficult." Under IMF rule	es, the additional
Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank	DM 100	2000	10	100%	_	Interest will be a fixed 10% until 1993 and 14% less 6-month Libor thereafter, Noncollable, Fees 1.40%. (DG Bank.)	the currency surged past 1.6350 DM and 127 yen, the levels that	U.S. recove	ry is under way and that of rates — or a sharp	\$60 billion in fund effect unless count	ling will not take tries with 85 per-
Total	DM 300	2002	814	102.80		Noncaliable, Fees 21/2%. Increased from 200 million marks. (Deutsche Bank.)	had served to cap the dollar. The dollar ended the week at 1.6561	narrowing tials is n	of interest rate differen- tot far off.	cent of the votes ar tributions.	pprove their con- ed States has 19
Sun Alliance Group	£150	1997	10%	99.70		Noncollable. Fees 0.375%. (5.G. Warburg Securities.)	DM and 128.95 yen. But Avinash Persaud, currency	Mark Cliff	all analysts concur. e at Nomura Research	percent of the vot	tes, its failure to
Aerospatiale Crédit National	FF 1,000	1994	9%			Reoffered at 99.90. Noncollable. Fees 11/1%. (Crédit Lyannais.)	economist at UBS Phillips & Drew in London, said the "principal ob-	presumpti	London accepted the	funding increase I overall increase. Th	has blocked the
· · ·	FF 600	2003	8.40	99.70	99.50	Noncallable. Coupon payments may be reinvested in additional bands. Fees 0.35%. Denominations 100,000 francs. (Société Générale.)	stacle" to a sustained rise in the dollar was "the threat of interven-	"It's diffica	ner speed, but he said, alt to see how this will y enhance the attrac-	ican stake in the IN billion out of a tota	MF is almost \$24
ABB Int'l Finance	m. 150,000	1999	71.45	101.70	99.82	Noncoliable. Fees 1%%. (Istituto Boncario San Paolo di Tori- na.)	tion." The Bank of Japan intervened twice last week with help from the	tiveness of	U.S. stocks and bonds." nt values "the stock mar-	In June 1990, agreed in princip	IMF members ble to raise the
Compagnie Bancaire		1997	11.80	101.70	99,80	Noncollable. Fees 17/%. (Banco di Roma.)	Fed, but their selling of dollars for	ket is alrea	dy discounting a vigor-	group's total fundi ion from \$120 b	oillion, but that
Crediop	∏L 500,000	2002	10.65	02.101	99 <i>.</i> 72	Noncolloble. Fees 1%%, (Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Tori- na.)	yen failed to stop its advance be- cause the market is convinced that	short-term	y," he said, adding that interest rates "are un-	agreement was co	Ontingent upon
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank	m. 500,000	2002	zero	35.95	34.77	Reoffered at 34.90. Yield 11.10%. Noncellable. Proceeds 172.3 billion line. Fees 116%. (Paribos Capital Markets Group.)	it is only a matter of time until the Japanese central bank is obliged to lower its interest rates.	kets expect.	e as rapidly as the mar- " the currency market	tion of the overall in The IMF coulding increase to ta	increase. allow the fund-
Crédit Foncier de France	BCU 1,000	2004	8%	100.35		Reoffered at 98.70. Noncollable, Fees 2%, Increased from 750 million East. (Parities Capital Markets Group.)	Mr. Persaud said he saw the dol- lar advancing to 1.68 DM and 132	last week ex-	hibited a strong convic- U.S. growth, the major	June 30, with War proval but not its p	ashington's an-
European Community	5CU 490	1997	8%	100.65	100.60	Noncollable, Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 740 million Eas. Fees 0.25%. (Margan Stanley Int'l.)	yen, possibly this week. Simon Crane, an adviser to bank traders based outside London,	Offit Bank i	tue, said Steven Blitz at n New York, "is wheth-	long as members wh the votes approve	ith 70 percent of
European krivestment Bank	ECU 100	1994	8.20	100	_	Noncollable private placement. Fees not disclosed. (Banco di	warned that at 1.675 DM, the dol- lar faces an important hurdle, but	strong to p	recovery is sufficiently revent Japan and En- alling into recession —	According to IM	
General Electric Capital Corp.	£CU 75	1994	914 1	01.075	_	teoffered at 100.10. Noncollable. Fees 13/76. (UES—Phillips & Drew Securities.)	that if it climbs above, the way is open for an advance to the mid-	in which o	ase the Bundesbank ave to relax its credit	70 percent of the ready approved to	votes, have al-
Nacional Financiera	ECU 100	1997	101/4	100%		boffered at 99%. NoncoBable. Fees 1 %%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)	1.70s. But a Frankfurt banker noted	policy — or	whether the weakness	tions.	ì
Prudential Funding	cs 100	1995		100.55	_ į	soffered at 99.15. Noncollable. Fees 1%%. Fungible with substanding issue, raising total to C\$250 million. (UBS—Phillips	that German exporters had not	U.S. recover	y from taking off."	But IMF official United States and o	is say that the ther IMF mem-
Nationale- Nederlanden	Aud 65	1997	30 T	101.30		Drew Securities.) Ioncallabla. Fees 2%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.)	APPLE: Compu	ter Fir	m Makes Inr	roads in Ja	pan
Australia Shell Australia	Aus\$ 100	1997	10%	10134		Ioncalitable. Fees 2%, (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.)	40	help to creat	te new types of indus- vid C. Nagel, an Apple	plier to Japan's con- ics giants, it risks th	sumer electron-
State Bank of South Australia					99.80 N	Ioncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to us\$200 million. Fees 24%. (Hombras Bank.)	priced models. By middecade, the company aims to double its Japa-	vice preside company's	nt who oversees the push into consumer	baby with the bathw dering its core techn	water by surren-
Western Australia Treasury	- Aus\$ 100	1999.	-1014 1	01.95		ioncolleble. Fees 2%. (Hambres Bank.)	nese market share to 10 percent and rack up gross sales of \$1 bil-	develop new	The next step is to functions based on	anese corporations pockets and superior	s with deeper
Telecom of New	NZ\$75	2000	91/2 1	01,40		oncalloble. Fires 295%, increased from NZ\$60 million, (Hom-	lion. Japan would then be contrib- uting 10 percent of Apple's world- wide revenues.	Apple env toys, dubber	ology." visions a host of new it i PDAs, for personal i	ing skills.	
Zeoland Finance Disabolated States	Y 10,000	1997	6 10	01.325	R	ros Bank.) soffered at 99.80. Nanaciliable, Fees 1%%. Denominations	Apple's success in Japan is re- markable, but not unique among	digital assista to use than p	ents, that will be easier ersonal computers but	Euromai At a Glo	
Netherlands) pain	y 125,000	2002	5% 9	99.20		O militan yen. (Namura int'l.) Ionaoilable. Fess 0.325%. (Namura int'l.)	al computer field.	tasks. Hand	nore limited range of held and connected side world via cellular	Eurobond Yleid	
quity-Linked							nates the Japanese market for mi-	radio links, P	DAs will serve as elec-	U.S. E 1773 & GYET	Feb. 19 Feb. 12 7.85 7.27
iumitomo Cement	\$150	1996	3 1	100 1	ir	loncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable to company's shares at an expected 26/% premium. Fees 14%. Terms to be set Feb. 25, (Nomura Int'L)	croprocessors, the brains of person- al computers. And International Business Machines Corn's Jana-	note takers, vices, and so	multimedia players, communications de- on. They will become	U.S. S. 5 to 7 yrs U.S. S. less than 5 yrs Pounds starting, less than 5 y	7.28 7.19 6.18 6.10 973 10.62 10.75
iumitomo Heavy ndustries	\$170	1996	3 1	100	N	toncatlable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable to company's shares at 573 yen per share and at 129,20 yen	nese unit has been loosening NEC's stranglehold on the market by lead-	possible with chips, batteri	advances in memory es, flat panel displays emponents, and with	French france, less them 5 yrs Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs Danish kroes, less than 5 yrs ECU, 8 yrs & over	11.50 11.69
					Р	er dollar. Fees 24%. (Daiwa Europe.)			unctionality afforded	ECU, 5 to 7 yrs Can. 9, less than 5 yrs	8.65 8.64 8.44 8.23

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Recovery Fears Gnaw at Treasuries

. Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The specter of an expanding money supply and economic recovery has turned its face to an unappreciative U.S.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS bond market, which stumbled last

week and faces further pressure from fears that inflation may not be dead after all.

"The bond market senses recovery and fears that a clash of private and public credit demands will drive rates higher," said Charles I. Clough, chief investment strategist of Merrill Lynch & Co. "Those con-cerns are exaggerated," he added. The bellwether 30-year Treasury

the week at 100 20/32. The fall in M2 measures cash, checking deposprice raised its yield to 7.95 percent, up from 7.90 percent a week earlier, money market accounts.

"Participants flinched at the prospect of more monetary stimulus just as the debate over a fiscal stimulus package heats up in Congress," said Trude Latimer, market strategist at Josephthal Lyon & Ross. "The market was spooked by the inflationary consequences down the road."

The Federal Reserve Board said the M2 measure of the money sup-ply expanded \$9.5 billion in the week ended Feb. 10. The aggregate now is growing at a 5.5 percent annual rate measured from the 1991 fourth-quarter base, well above the midpoint of the Fed's 2.5 months ahead." bond lost about half a point, ending percent to 6.5 percent target range.

its, and money in savings and bank

"It has taken a number of weeks, but the implications of the steady pickup in the money supply is sinking in, one government securities trader said.

While anticipation of a recovery is partly responsible for the rise in interest rates that has taken place since mid-January, "it looks like we have reached yield levels that eclipse the underlying economic fundamen-tals, and could hurt the economy, said William V. Sullivan Jr., senior vice president of Dean Witter Reyn-

(UPI, NYT, Reuters)

CAPITAL: Plenty of Money Available for Investment

(Continued from first finance page) cated loan market, with only two new loans totaling \$145 million, and bond issues of \$1.5 billion were virtually unchanged from the previ-OUS YEAR. While the bank credit market

contracted 9 percent, the mediumterm note sector, which offers a wide range of formats, maturities and currencies, expanded sharply. New programs nearly tripled, to \$42 billion, and outstanding paper totaled \$145 billion, a rise of 30 percent from 1990.

There was an array of Latin debt sold on the Eurobond market last week Bariven, a unit of the state oil SA, issued \$200 million of 10-year million Ecu bond launched late last reported.

bonds and \$200 million of threeyear notes. Banco Francès e Barsi-leno, the Brazilian subsidiary of Crédit Lyonnais, offered \$100 million of two-year notes, while Merrill Lynch International repackaged 575 million floating-rate market, the supply of Ecu paper is delta febt of the Argentine govdollar debt of the Argentine govpaper yielding 10.5 percent.

cional Financiera SNC sold 100 year begins. In the Ecu market, Mexico's Namillion of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 10.25 percent.

year — raising the total outstand-ing to 740 million Ecu, large enough to be considered a benchmark issue. But by week's end not all the paper had been sold. As in virtually all sectors of the

emment as seven-year fixed rate hold back waiting to see how much higher interest rates back up before the anticipated decline later this

However, last week's jumbo offering from Spain of 125 billion yen of 10-year bonds was well received. The long awaited issue for the European Community, 490 million and offered at 99.20 to yield 27 Ecu, which will be lent to a number basis points over Japanese governof East European countries, was ment paper, the Spanish offering offered as an addition to a 250 was a huge success, underwriters

QUIZ: U.K. Executives Short on Some Fundamentals ing that on several questions the the view that people in manage-

(Continued from first finance page) to be as numerate as an accountant, although it can be tough to convince them of that. "Managers think that produc-

tion directors produce, salesmen sell and accountants know about accounting," said Mr. Cooke. Especially in these difficult times, he argues, that assumed degree of specialization, and conversely of ignorance, is hazardous.

Especially galling was the find-

Among senior managers, for instance, 42 percent erroneously looked to the profit and loss statement to determine a company's worth, while only 28 percent of middle managers committed the

dle managers the world over, Mr.
Cooke concluded, "This supports Cooke."

propensity to err increased the ment longest could well be the least higher one rose in management. knowledgeable." Damaging as results of the inde-

pendently conducted survey may be for Britain's bedraggled business executives, for KPMG Consulting, which among other things offers training courses, the message is positively inspirational. "We ba-To the undoubted delight if not sically wanted to see how large our market was and I must say I am

U.S. Split Over Antitrust Action on Japan Firms

television interview Friday. This caused opposition to the plan, which had been antitrust laws against Japanese business building within the administration, to come out in the open.

often-repeated pledge that his administration would not become protectionist.
"I do not think a challenge of Japanese practices on legitimate antitrust grounds is

at all protectionist," he said. has not made its position public, it strong-

ly supports Mr. Barr's plan, Despite the interagency dispute, the announcement of a new tougher attitude toward Japan on antitrust grounds is likely to escalate the already high level of trade tensions between the two countries.

The idea of challenging the close busi-White House from Mr. Barr's plan, Clayton K. Yeutter, the counselor to the president for domestic policy and a former U.S.

The idea of chantenging the close observable to the counselor to the president for domestic policy and a former U.S.

The idea of chantenging the close observable to the counselor to the presiwith each other, known as keinetsu, has been discussed for years by U.S. trade

The idea of chantenging the close observable to the counselor to the president for domestic policy and a former U.S.

Mr. Barr unveiled his plan to use anti-trade representative, characterized the officials. Last winter, James F. Rill, the trust laws against Japanese corporate groups that restrict American imports in a rather than an administration policy.

plan "as something coming out of Justice" head of the Justice Department's antitrust division, publicly stated that U.S. antitrust Nonetheless, Mr. Yeutter said the use of laws could be used to break up these ties.

Minneapolis-based Honeywell Inc. repractices would not violate Mr. Bush's cently won a \$96 million patent piracy case against a Japanese company, Minolta Camera Co., in U.S. District Court in Newark. Attorneys said Minolta could not avoid the civil complaint because it has economic interests in the United States, Although the Commerce Department and that Honeywell could act to block Minolta cameras from being sold in the United States if Minolta refused to coopcrate in the lawsnit.

Legal experts said a similar approach could be used by the Justice Department to force Japanese companies to cooperate in an antitrust complaint, although the fact that the case was being brought by the

DOLLAR: Poised to Add to Gains IMF: U.S. Delay Threatens Aid for Ex-Soviet Republics

Still, few American executives

Mr. Sculley said Tokyo's deci-

sector computer procurement to

0.4 percent in the government sector, which includes schools, an Ap-

This is part of what Apple meant

when it announced last month that

it intended to enter the consumer

"We think that by working in

various sorts of partnerships we'll

ple stronghold.

electronics field.

MuBd NY TE Sol SII US Gvt

Von Eck: GldRs p Intinv WldIn p WldTr p

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INTF p 18.77 18.23
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really started to lock in the ex- (Continued from first finance page) bers are reluctant to see the funding assurances that the former Soviet wants it passed as soon as it can be.

republic is now prepared to accept its share of Soviet debts, The New ington's share. But it is clear that in an election U.S. officials say they are averse York Times reported from Toron-

increase go through without Wash-

to a capital increase without Washington joining in because that would reduce Washington's portion of the total funding as well as reducing its voting power at the fund to 14 percent from about 19

This would mean that the United States would lose its veto over IMF

important actions. **u** Canada Extends Credit

Canada has become the first cision. A U.S. Treasury spokesman in Washington declined to comof credit to Ukraine, after receiving ment on it.

ment for the purchase of Canadian goods, was taken without coordinaion with other members of the

Group of Seven.

It weakens a common front on policy decisions because IMF rules Soviet debt repayment that has require 85 percent support for any been maintained by the leading industrial nations. There has been no public reaction, however, by other G-7 members to the Canadian de-

AMEX Diaries

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Feb. 21.

NYSE	AMEX Most Actives									
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NYSE Diaries

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Aut. 5, less then 5 yrs
M.Z. 5, less then 5 yrs
Yes, less then 5 yrs

by digital technology. But if Japan needs Apple, Apple said they thought Japan's personal certainly needs Japan. It has long computer playing field was perfect- been dependent on Japanese comly level. They said pressure from Washington to buy U.S. microchips and to open bidding to forcign concerns has been indispensimanufacture a new computer Primary Market dubbed the "Pocket Mac," a product that could be its first consumer

sion last month to open its public- electronics offering later this year. Apple has a longer and closer sector computer procurents to relationship with Sony, which has wrung during the recent visit of been making Apple's popular President George Bush, was "po-President George Bush, was "potentially very important."

Foreign suppliers hold about 40 with Motorola Inc., also reportedly percent of Japan's private-sector bought about a 5 percent stake in a small Apple affiliate in California, and the small General Magic. The company is thought to be designing a pocketsized PDA that will merge a cellu-

Japan's consumer electronics init is as the home of Sony Corp.

Japan's consumer electronics inMatsushita Electric Industrial Co.

Japan's consumer electronics industry, in one of its worst slumps in and other Japanese companies that recent memory, is no doubt keen to dominate consumer electronics. use any ideas from Apple that will Apple reckons that these compability in the next hit product it nies need its expertise in software so desperately needs.

goal of becoming a technology sup-

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4,10.50 3,454.29 6,729.50 18,993.80 17,219,10 31,312,90 48,746,90 72,845,40 Source: Euroclear, Cedel. Libor Rates

6-rponth 47s 9% 1644 9 15/16 Long-term, though, Japan is significant to Apple not so much as a puter capable of handling text, market for hawking computers, as video and audio. 10 1/16 53/16 U.S. Treasury Bonds

to create a new class of user-friend-by products using digital technol-if Apple succeeds in its long-term But, industry analysts said, even

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Feb. 21

U.S. Consumer Rates 6.00 %

Tax Exercet Boods Bond Buyer 20-Bood Index **MUTUAL FUNDS** Money Market Fasés Book Money Market Accounts WmBiGr 9.52 NL WmBiin 10.0 NL William Penn: PennSp 10.59 11,12 PATF 10.57 11.10 US Gov 10.27 10.78 Home Mortages, FHLB overage 8.82 % Source : New York Times Service, UPI.

Zweig Funds: \$1rgtA | 1102 | 1178 \$1rgtB | 1302 | 1302 Z5 GvB | 9.82 | 9.82 Z5 P B | 1247 | 1247

ADVERTISEMENT | 1.1.12 | 11.0-1 | 1.1.12 | 11.0-1 | 1.1.12 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 10.2-1 | 1

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

The undersigned announces that as from March 4, 1992 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spoistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cpn. v°. Spuistraat 172, Amstertam, div. cpn. nº. 58 of the CDR's American Expess Company, each repr. 5 shares will be payable with Dfls. 1,92 net. (div. per rec. date 03.01.92; gross \$0.25 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = after deduction of 15% USA-tax = \$0.1875 = Dila 0.34. Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= \$0.1875 = Dila 0.34) with Dila 1.58 net. 24.50 18.10 38 17015 17.54 18.20 17.54 18.20 17.54 18.20 18.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, February 19, 1992.

CORTEXA INTERNATIONAL Avis aux participants

L'actif net du Fonds Commun de Placement "Cortexa International" étant tombé en-dessous du quan du minimum légal, les Actionnaires de Conexa Gestion S.A. ont décidé lors de l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire du 23 décembre 1991, de commun accord avec la Banque Dépositaire, et en conformité avec les dispositions de la lot, de mettre fin aux opérations du Fonds et de procéder à sa liquidation.

Dans l'intérêt des porteurs de parts restants et afin de réduire les frais, les Actionnaires de Cortexa Gestion S.A. ont finalement décidé de mettre le Fonds "Contexa International" en liquidation sans procéder à l'apport des actifs du Fonds à la Sicav Parvest comme cela avait été initialement prévu (avis publié le 22

Conformément à l'Article 8 du Règlement de Gestion, l'émission et le rembourse-ment des parts ainsi que la Valeur Nette d'Inventaire sont arrêtés à partir de cette

La Société de Gestion, en tant que liquidateur du Fonds, a nommé Coopers & Lybrand S.C. pour l'assister dans sa fonction de liquidateur. Il est prévu de rembourser aux porteurs de parts, la valeur nette de liquidatio que déterminée par la Société de Gestion à la citture de la période de liquir Les parts devront être présentées à l'Agent Payeur, Banque Paribas Luxembourg. Les sommes qui n'auront pas été distribuées lors de la clôture des opérations de liquidation seront déposées à la "Caisse des Consignations" à Luxembourg au profit

Luxembourg, le 23 décembre 1991

Business Week

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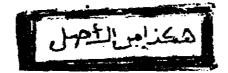
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WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Amsterdam

Even the disappointing 1991 carnings of Royal Datch, announced Thursday, did not keep the share market from rising last week, the brokerage Kempen & Co. said.

The CBS all-share index gained almost 1 percent, to close at 203.8 compared with 202.2 the previous Friday. Total volume declined to 9.45 billion guilders, from the prior week's 9.7 billion.

The market moved moderately higher as the DAX spot trend index ended at 1,717.63 points, up 41.15 points from the previous Friday. The Commerzbank indicator

closed at 1,973.10 points, up 30.1. Volume on the eight German exchanges totaled 34.35 billion DM

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 21.

for the week, against 28.4 billion Milan the previous week.

Hong Kong
The Hang Seng index closed at 4,736.47 on Friday, down 35.85 points or 0.8 percent from the previous week

An average of 1.867 billion Hong Kong dollars worth of shares changed hands each day, down from the previous week's average of 2.47 billion dollars.

London

Large gains by leading stocks in the first half of the week were trimmed as hopes for a cut in interest rates receded and fresh evidence of economic weakness emerged.

The market made a modest gain as the MIB index ended at 1,047 points on Friday, up 0.96 percent ned at 825.02 million Singapore on the week.

Average daily volume was only 90 billion lire, down from 105 billion. About 30 million shares changed hands daily, down from 33 million.

Paris

Traders said the Bourse sprouted wings as the CAC-40 stock price index surged 5 percent on the week to close at 1,962.37 points. It is now up by 11.14 percent since the start of the year, they noted.

Singapore

BSN's 2-Track Strategy **Uses Carrot and Stick** all-Singapore index was up 1.56 points to 406.01 points. Total turnover for the week

By Jacques Neher Special to the Herald Tribune

dollars against the prior week's 270.43 million units valued at for Exor SA provides a carrot and a notential stick to convince the Agnelli family of Italy to surrender Source Perrier SA to Nestlé SA.

Bargain-hunting in the last 30 minutes Friday lifted the Nikkei BSN is allied with Nestle, which has bid 13.3 billion francs (\$2.37 billion), for Perrier. The Agnellis control just under half of Perrier The marker's key barometer end-ed at 21,291.81 yen, up 407.95 yen or 1.95 percent from a week earlier. through stock owned by Exor and by allied companies. On Friday, BSN bid 6 billion francs for all of Exor. The 1,420 franc bid is higher than 1,320 francs that has been offered by the Agnellis to buy the The market enjoyed a good

Exor shares they do not yet own. IFINT, an Agnelli investment company, could make a capital gain estimated at 350 million francs if it were to sell its holdings in Exor. acquired only a year ago. "They have a great motivation to make peace," Autoine Riboud, chairman of BSN, said Saturday.

Mr. Riboud said BSN's offer for Exor, which directly owns 35 percent of Perrier, was meant to "encircle" the Agnelli camp to force an amicable settlement.

Though BSN may not get more than a third of Exor, if the Agnellis owned savings institution.

maintain their refusal to sell to the

strong hostile shareholder," the source said. "After six months, they would have to give up."

Mentzelopoulos family. Nestlé has said it could accept IFINT as a minority shareholder in Perrier.

IFINT owns 26 percent of Exor - acquired last year from the Mentzelopoulos family, and it has an option on about 15 percent more. The Mentzelopoulos family also owns 15 directly in Exor. Much of the rest of the stock is held by Nestle's co-bidder, Banque Indosuez, plus Crédit Agricole and the Caisse des Depots - the state-

North American Trade Talks Stumble

NEW YORK (NYT) - The sixth major round of talks on a North American free-trade agreement ended last week in Dallas with no breakthroughs on the most politically controversial differences among negotiators, lengthening the odds against an agreement this year, U.S.

year, particularly the reaction to any agreement that would open U.S. markets to Mexico, where industrial wages are as low as one-twentieth that of wages in the United States.

bid, a source in the BSN camp PARIS - BSN SA says its offer warned that the shareholding would be strong enough to create a "nightmare" for its Italian adver-

"It would be extremely difficult for them having to deal with such a

Mr. Ribond envisioned a settlement whereby control of Perrier would go to Nestlé and the remain-der of Exor's assets — Château Margeaux, one of top five Bor-deaux winemakers, and a portfolio of real estate holdings - would be retained by the Agnellis and the

The biggest disputes among the United States, Canada and Mexico concern the energy, banking, automobile and textile industries.

The details of the negotiations are being closely guarded by the Bush administration, which is worried about political fallout in an election

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Calls

Pufs

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Jordan Forced to Raise Fuel Prices

AMMAN (Reuters) - Under pressure from the International Monetary Fund, Jordan took the politically unpopular move of increasing retail petroleum prices on Sunday.

The cabinet decided Saturday to raise fuel oil and diesel fuel for the industrial sector by 40 percent, and super-grade gasoline by 11 percent. "We know it is a highly explosive move but we have no other choice," an official said, when asked if the government feared a replay of 1989 nots, sparked by similar fuel price rises.

The government agreed to lift fuel subsidies on Jan. 1 as part of an 18-month IMF program vital to rescheduling of about some of Jordan's \$7.2 billion of foreign debt, but the move was delayed several times, most

STAR Seen as Possible Orion Bidder

HONG KONG (Reuters) - STAR TV could be involved in a bid to ony Orion Pictures Corp., the Sunday Morning Post reported. The newspaper quoted analysts as saying HutchVision, jointly owned by Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. and by its chairman, Li Ka-shing, could be behind a deal to reorganize Orion, which filed for U.S. bankruptcy

Orion said earlier this month that it had approved a joint proposal by Now Line Cinema Cosp. and Metromedia Co. to reorganize the studio by each investing \$12.5 million. The deal is contingent on bankruptcy court approval and Orion's ability to negotiate better offers. STAR, which recently launched a pan-Asian satellite service, may be part financing the deal in return for licensing Orion films, the paper said.

Murdoch Said to Think of News Bid

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Rupert Murdoch, former owner of the New York Post, is considering a bid for its alling rival, the Daily News, Newsweek magazine said Sunday. Mr. Murdoch was forced to sell the Post ago because of federal rules that prohibit ownership of a major newspaper and television station in the same market. Because his Fox network still owns a New York station, he would need a federal waiver to buy the News.

Weak Dollar Boosts Taiwan Reserves

TAIPEI (AFP) - Taiwan's foreign exchange reserves swelled to a record \$82.4 billion, the highest in the world, at the end of 1991, the Central Bank of China said Saturday. Central bank officials attributed the increase to the weakness of the

dollar against the Deutsche mark and the yen, of which Taiwan has large holdings, increased liquidation inflows, and the island's booming exports.

For the Record

European Community environment ministers backed proposals to speed the phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons and other chemicals that destroy the ozone layer. Environment Commissioner Carlo Ripa di Meana said all 12 ministers had backed his plan for a worldwide phaseout by the end of 1995.

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CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS Figures as of close of trading Friday, Feb. 21. Option & price Cotts Puts ACONTO TO CONTO TO CO

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The FT-SE 100 Index gained 28.4 points on the week to 2,542.3, and the FT-30 Index 32 points to 1,982.9.

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The Straits Times industrial in
week, with the Swiss Performance Index ending at 1,133.76 points, up dex gained 15.14 points for the week to close at 1,519.05, while the low volume.

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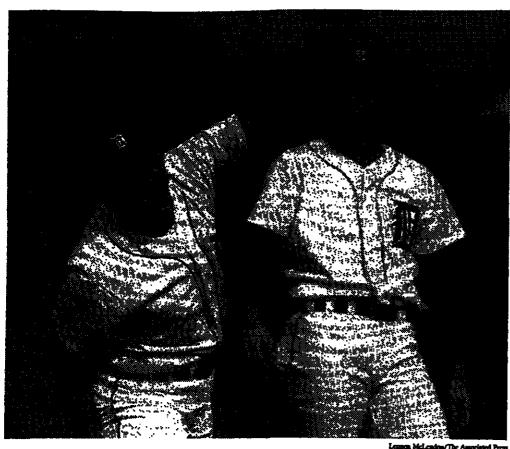
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MONDAY SPORTS



Bill Gullickson, left, and Frank Tanana stretching and clowning at the opening of Tigers' training.

Owners Find Arbitration Springs Eternal

By Murray Chass New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Misguided romantics notwithstanding, baseball's version of winter does not end with the first pop of ball in mitt or first crack of bat against ball. These days, it ends when the last salary-arbitration case is decided.

Winter, it can thus be proclaimed, is gone, and spring has arrived. Lingering in the fresh air of training camps, however, is the economic carnage arbitration has left in its wake. Could the brain trust of the Texas Rangers really enjoy the sights, smells and sounds of spring when it was still reeling from the joit of back-to-back losses to Ruben Sierra and Rafael Palmeiro, which cost the club an extra \$2.7 million?

Can the Pittsburgh Pirates sigh with the relief spring brings knowing they have to pay Barry Bonds, Dong Drabek and John Smiley a total of \$12.64 million this Vantage

Point

— and they could still lose them all as free agents after the season?

Sure, the Cincinnati Reds are delighted that they could forge their way through 12 arbitration cases and emerge in one piece, but their elation might be a bit deflated when they realize that 10 of those players will earn \$1 million or more this year, with two of them signing multiyear contracts average more than \$2.4 million in raises alone from 1991. Of course, the clubs want to banish salary arbitration from their lives; they want to do that more desperately than they want to win the World Series.

"In the last 15 to 18 months," Bud Selig said, "talking to every club, asking what do you hate most about the system, the bottom line is if they had their choice, without a doubt, it's salary arbitration. Free agency at least you can elect to do, but in salary arbitration you're somewhat a prisoner of what other people have done."

Selig is the owner of the Milwankee Brewers and a member of the economic-study committee that was formed in the 1990 labor negotiations to determine where baseball is in the 1990 labor negotiations to determine where baseball is headed economically. Salary arbitration has been a major

topic of discussion at committee meetings.
It has been a constant topic of discussion, as well, among club owners and general managers. Some have talked about trying to trade it out of existence, offering players free trying to trade it out or existence, offering players free agency sooner than they can attain it now, which is after their sixth year in the major leagues. Despite the intense dislike for arbitration, though, not all club officials endorse that sort of swap.

that sort of swap.

"To ask a baseball man that question, you're going to get a different answer than you would from a financial guy," said Joe McIlvaine, San Diego's general manager. "Something like that would be strictly for financial reasons. Baseball people would be against that; they would go kicking and screaming. I've heard it whispered. It pains me to even hear

Al Harazin of the New York Mets basically concurred

with McIlvaine. "When you spend a lot of money on player development, you'd like to feel you can retain the players you develop for a reasonable amount of time before they go somewhere else." Harazin said. "Also, if you're going to be asked to sign a player to a long-term contract after he's been in the big leagues three years, you might not even know how good a player he is. With six years, maybe five, you have a pretty good idea what kind of player he is and know if you want to commit yourself to a long-term contract. But after three or

four years, you're sometimes guessing."

Andy MacPhail of Minnesota registered his objection to the idea of earlier free agency because "it exacerbates the problem of big market, small market."

"Right now when a guy is a free agent, he's 31 years old or so," MacPhail said. "At least a small market can hold onto

Collen (20), Picord (3), Anderseon (14), McKenzle (5). Shots on goal: Quebec (on Si-dorklewicz) 6-6-9—21. Hartford (on Tonner) 3-

VIRGINIA SLIMS OF OKLAHOMA

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Goran Ivanisevic (7) Crautia, def. Stefan Edzers, (2) Sweden, 6-7 (5-7), 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

rvic (7) del. Alexander Vol-

Edberg, (2) del. Petr Kordo, Czecho

CALVIN AND HOBBES

ONCE SAID, "DO WHAT YOU CAN

agency earlier could be costlier in the long run. "You pay players year after year for performing, and you have a decision to make each year," he said. "Even though the decision is in the hands of an arbitrator, some of that is predictable within a range. That's opposed to paying over a longer period and not knowing how the player will per-

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Swapping earlier free agency for arbitration, of course, has its advocates. Fred Claire of Los Angeles said that he was not sure what the reduced requirement for free agency should be but that, given the percentage of salary incre that occurs each year, the idea had "a lot of ment to it."

Al Rosen, who has never met an arbitration case he did not want to settle, said he had always believed that unlimited free agency would be better than arbitration.

"I feel arbitration is counterproductive to managing your money," the San Francisco general manager said. "You have a choice of whether you want to sign a free agent. You don't have a choice with a player eligible for salary arbitration. You're at the mercy of other signings. You are subjected to an arbitrator's ruling for negotiations where both sides are higher than you want to be. You have no control over it." The clubs also do not have control over the future of

arbitration. They cannot scuttle it unless the players agree. "People who see the elimination of salary arbitration on the horizon should not get their hopes up," said Eugene Orza, a lawyer for the players' union. "It's a valuable right and one people should not assume or contemplate will not be around for a long, long time."

Now why did he have to spoil the start of spring for the

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL EASTERN CONFERENCE WESTERN CONFERENCE Seattle LA Clippers FRIDAY'S RESULTS 27 28 28 28—110 33 25 37 25—113 ry 10-182-222; Gamble 10-175-525, Parish 11-17

2-3 24, McHale 9-13 2-2 20. Rebeands—Char-latte 46 (Gattison 12), Boston 56 (Pinckney 14). New Jersey

Al-Williams 6-15 6-7 18, Schrempf 11-16 5-10 26; Coleman 6-11 8-15 20, Bowle 7-15 7-8 21. Rebounds—Indiana 57 (Schrempf 15), New Jersey 70 (Coleman 15). Assists—Indiana 16 Eockles 7-19 4-6 18; Ellison 12-19 4-7 30, Ado

Dumars 8-15 3-4 19, Aguirre 9-13 9-0 29; Cat-leage 8-16 3-3 19, Skiles 6-11 4-4 19, Rebounds— Detroit 54 (Rodman 23), Orlando 40 (Roberts

Arisons Physer 4-151-3 19, Jordon 14:23-5-33; Willias 9-148-1226, Ferrett 8-14-0-0 16.Retounds—Chicoso 59 (Perdue 13), Atlanta 46 (Willis 16). Assists—Chicoso 33 (Jordon 14), Atlanta 21 (Cheeks, Volkov 6).

Secremente 14 30 24 34—182 Cleveland 37 25 26 31—119 Tindale 9-21 2-2 28, Hopson 8-12 2-2 18; Doupherty 13-14 4-6 30, Williams 5-7 5-7 15. Rebounds—Socramento 4-6 (Simmons 9), Cleveland 5-4 (Dougherty 15-Assists—Socramento 2 (Webb 8), Cleveland 3) (Price 9). Philodelphila 25 33 16 16—10 San Asisonio 22 29 23 16—100 Heraelin 5-18-10 28. Shockleford 8-10 1-2 17: Philodebiria 25 33 16 16 19 Sex Antonio 22 39 23 16—109 Howkins 9-189-10 28, Shaddebord 9-10 1-2 17; Ellieft 5-73-314, Rebinson 13-247-833, Johnson 6-12-27 14, Rebinson 13-247-833, Johnson 6-12-27 14, Rebinson 13-247-833, Johnson 19-12-27 14, Rebinson 13-247-833, Johnson 123, Assists—Philodelphip 16 (Barkley 5), Son Antonio 27 (Processe, Longon B)

tonio 27 (Pressey, Johnson S). Mignesofa 19 20 27 28—94 Minesofe 17 20 21 34 25—199
Mitchell 5-14 4-4 14. Richardson 7-18 3-4 17.
Bolley 4-8 4-6-5 14; Horper 5-12 8-8 18. Moore 6-7
6-4 19. Rebounds—Minesofe 55 (Mitchell 10),
Delica 57 (T.Davis 14), Assists—Minnesote 22
(Richardson 6), Delica 15 (Horper 5).

sists—Houston 18 (A_Johnson, K.Smith 5), Utch 36 (Stockton 15),

Draxler 9-22 (9-11 31, Porter 9-16-9-39; Mon-ning 11-19-8-11 30, Harper 9-12-1-1 19, Re-bounds—Portland 9 (Wittlams 11), Los Ange-les 40 (Vougit 8). Assists—Portland 24 (Kersey 7), Los Angeles 27 (Grant 11). Picentx 30 23 29 31—115 Golden State 23 28 36—122 Chambers 9-204-9 25, Johnson 11-27 10-10 32, Majerie 10-17 3-4 25; Hardaway 12-31 2-2 30, Marchyllanis 7-15 7-11 27, Rebeunds—Phoentx 48 (Parry 11), Golden State 9 (HII 15), As-48 (Perry 11), Golden State 99 (HIN 15). As-sists—Phoenix 25 (Johnson 13), Golden State SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Denver 27 24 13 23—67
New York 18 4 26 18—76
Williams 7-18 1-1 15. Mutombo 7-15 3-4 17;
McClaniel 8-14 44 28, Ewing 17-22 9-2 6. Retowards—Denver 39 (Mutombo 14-0, New York 55 (Ewing 12). Assists—Denver 18 (C.-Jockson 6). New York 32 (M.-Jockson 15).
Dumars 10-28 5-8 27,
Delvelt 25 12 27 34—98
Micnal 24 22 34 27—967 Jumps 10-20 5-5 27, Detrett 25 12 27 34—96 Alexai 21 22 34 27—967 I.Thomas 10-21 0-0 20; Rics 7-168-8 23, Seltic-

ly 6-12 8-12 20, Coles 6-13 10-10 22. Rebounds— Detroit 47 (Rodman 15), Milami 54 (Selkaly 16). Assists—D 21 (Coles 7).

72 27 39—116
Charlotte 21 49 35 31—129
Cottedus 9-17 5-6 22, Ruberts 9-12 0-0 18;
Gottison 9-15-8-7 24, Gill 10-19-9-0 20, Curry 8-15
4-64, Rebetsate—Oriondo 51 (Sowie B), Chorlotte S1 (Reid 11), Assists—Oriondo 25 (Skiles 9), Chorlotte 36 (Bogues 15).

**Rest Jersey 29 26 33 28—407
Affonts 37 25 31 36—117
Bowle 11-17 3-5 25, Petrovic 10-19 4-6 28;
Willis 11-144-428, Austran 11-130-02- Ferrit?

Bovie 11-17 3-5 25, Patravic 10-19 4-6 28; Willis 11-14-425, Augmon 11-130-022, Ferrit 7-10-6-920. Rebounds—New Jersey 45 (Monris 8), Alfanta 42 (Willis 13), Assists—New Jersey 27 (George 8), Alfanta 35 (Vollaux, Rubinson 10). Missesoits 12 28 24 26—96 Chicago 29 33 27 22—165 Campbell 9-17-2-220, Bolley 8-16-0-16; Cartwright 6-12 1-2 13, Jordan 13-27 4-6 30, Re-

hounds—Minnesulo 59 (Balley 11), Chicopo 60 (Grant 17). Assists—Minnesula 24 (West, Richardson 6), Chicago 30 (Jordan 6). LA Cilepers 37 18 28 25—112 Phoesix 34 33 27 34—138

Chembers 8-17 S-7 21, Johnson 12-20 14-17 21, Molerie 7-114-723, Rebeuste — Los Angeles 43, Molenies 81, Phoenix 55 (Perry. Hermock 9), Amistr — Los Angeles 28 (Grant 9), Phoenix 29 (Johnson 11), Pertiand 18 28 25 33—103 (Johnson 11), Pertiand 18 28 17 31 32—113 Drexter 7-18 10-11 25, Perter 4-13-4-12; Mo-Millón 6-12 2-3 28, Johnson 11-23 7-4 29, Rebetteds — Portland 56 (Drexter 12), Sectitle 57 (Benjamin 13), Assists — Portland 14 (Kerzey, Orexter 4), Sectitle 26 (Poyton, McMillon 5), Golden State 23 27 41 29—224 LA Labara 33 46 25 25—124 Mutilin 13-21 3-3 31, Hardaway 8-15 3-2 21, Drexier 41, Seattle 26 (Poylon, McMillon 8). Golden Stote 28 37 41 28—25 LA Labors 33 46 26 25—194 Mullin 13-21 3-3 31, Hardway 8-15 2-2 21, Owens 11-13-2-4 24; Worthy 9-20-3-4 21, Perckins II-15-4-6 26, Scott 6-12 7-8 20, Teagle 11-18-2-24.

Rebounds—Golden State 50 (Hilli 73), Los An-peles 39 (Perkins 72). Assists—Golden State 29 (Handaway 9), Los Angeles 31 (Threat? 16), Major College Scores

Loyoka, Md. 68, Niegara 45 Penn 74, Harvard 62
Princeton 48, Dartmouth 36
SATURDAY'S RESULTS EAST Boston College 55, Micmi 49

Boston College St, Milotti 48 Suckinell 95, Leilish 47 Columbia 64, Yale 68 Conneclicut 94, Providence Cornell 96, Brown 78 Delaware 89, Boston U. 73 Drawel 79, Northeastern 53 James Madison 85, American U. 65 Latayette 77, Navy 67

Long Island U. 72. Marist 65 Maine 61, Wis-Milwaukee 59 Manhattan 73, St. Peter's 48 St. 60
Monmouth, N.J. 66, Wagner 61
Penn 76, Dartmouth 63
Princeton 87, Harvard 50
Stena 71, Isna 64
St. Francis. NY 85, Fatrleigh Dickinson 77

St. Francis, Po. M. Mc

Austin Peay 75, Middle Terzi. 72 Campbell 86, Charleston Southern Cincinnati 194, South Alabama 78 Coastal Carolina 48, Winthrop 44
Call. of Charleston 97, Newberry 54 Coppin St. 80. Akd.-E. Shore 63

Florido 50, South Carolina 48
Florido A&M 51, Beltume-Coolan
Georgia Southern 81, Mercer 74
Georgia St. 72, Samferd 52
Georgia Tech 52, Virginia 49
Howard U. 82, Mergan 51, 64
Jackson 51, 84, Alabama 51, 79
LSU 98, Alabama 51, 79

Jockson St. Bt. Alaboma St. 79
LSU 99, Automa 22
Memphis St. 63. Ala.-Birmingham 58
Miss. Vailey St. 72, Grambling St. 81
Alasisalpol 86. Missisalpol St. 78
N. Carolina A&T 78, S. Carolina St. 77, OT
N. Carolina St. 99, North Carolina 94
M. Millinghaman 84 N.C.-Wilmington 94, William & Mary 64 NE Louisiana 74, Stephen F.Austin 66

NE Louisiana 83, Som Housian St. North Texas 97, McNess St. 93 Old Dominian 89, East Carelina 53 Radiford 89, Devidson 75 Richmond 83, George Mason 58 SVI Couliana A, New Crients 60 South Fiorida 75, Viginia Tech 62 Stetson 80, SE Louisiana 75 Tennessee Tech 100, Morehead St. Tixoxs-Ariharian 66, Michailis St. 65 Th.-Chattanooga 80, Furman 75 cattle 69, N.C. Charlette 66 Vanderbilt 89, Temessee 84
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W. Kentucky 103, Lamar 88
MIDWEST

Akron 64, Valpareiso 60 Ball St. 75, Cent, Michigan 55 Ball St. 7s. Cant. Michigan 5s Bowling Green 61. Kent 56 Buther 7s. Doyston 73 Droke 7s. Brodley 42 E. Hillinois 65. N. Illinois 61 E. Michigan 69. Totedo 64 Evansylite 52, Xavier, Ohio 73 III.-Chicago 72. Cleveland St. 67 Illinois St. 44. Indiana St. 43 Korsos St. Konsos St. 52 Loyda. III. 74. Detroit 70 Marquette 71, St. Louis 48 Michigan 7s. Northwestern 63 Michigan 76, Northwestern 63 Michigan St. 76, Purdue 68

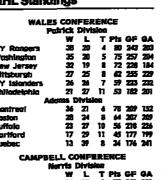
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Jocksenville 74, Texas-Pan Oktohoma 99, Colorado 63 Texos 38. Southern-Meth. 26
Texos Christian 73, Baylor 63
Texos Southern 108, Proirie View 36
Texos Tech 105, Rice 98
Texos-San Antania 82, SW Texos St. 6
FAR WEST
CS Northridge 72, NE Illinets 66
Colorado St. 74, San Diego St. 66
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Havali 76, Air Force 67 Ideno 36, Ideno 51, 74 Lons Beach 51, 87, UC Irvine 72 Louisville 63, Artzona 51, 62, OT Maritana 77, Montono 51, 72 New Mexico 95, Brigham Young 84, OT Pacific U. 77, Fresno 51, 70 Pesperdine 183, Layola Marymount 89 5, Utuh 79, Sacramento 51, 73 Hawaii 74. Air Force 67

Son Diego 79, Portland 76
Son Francisco 75, St. Mary's, Cot. 75
Sonta Clara 61, Ganzoga 58
Southern Cal 72, Stanford 72, OT
UC Sonte Barbara 68, Cal St.-Fulleria
UNLV 69, New Mexico St. 58
Utah 51, 84, Son Jose 51, 79
Westblender St. 97, Oregon 82 en St. 97. Oregon 82

NHL Standings



FRIDAYS RESULTS Ballows (22) 2. McRae (5), Craig (12); Nem-chinov (24), York Leetch (16), Ogradnick (15), Messier (27) 2. Skots an goal; Minnesota (an Vandlesbruck) 14-14-71—39. New York (an Casey) 8-17-19—44.

New Jersey (on Esseno) 11-10-16—37. Whinl-pes (on Billington) 9-11-17—31. Boston 3 2 9—6 Edmenton 6 8 3—3 Corpenter (19), Carles (11), Douris (10), Ashino (10), Arniel (4); Bercanek (10), Klima (18), Semenov (12), Shots on goal: Boston (on Ron-ford) 12-14-9—35. Edmanton (on Moog) 6-5-

10—21.
Los Angeles 4 1 2—7
Colgary 1 4 4—9
Granata (38) 2, Gretzky (26), Kudelski (18)
2. McIntyre (3), Millian (13); Ofto (12), Leman (8), Wilson (8), Nieuwendyk (16), Suler
(9), Fleury (27), Roberts (36) 2, Kruse (2),
Shafs as seat: Los Angeles (an Vernan) 77-48—34, Calgary (an Hrudey, Weeks) 8-11-9—28.

Weber St. 62, Boise St. 60

HOCKEY



Bourque (8), Corson (15), Brisebols (1). Shots on goal: Pitisburgh (on Roy) 12-10-4— 26. Monireal (on Borrosse) 6-14-6—26. CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Neuris Division
W L T Pts GF GA
M 24 18 9 77 299 199
uts 28 24 9 65 212 200 Ellet (14), Morais (13), Pearson (8): Emer-son (21), Wilson (6), Brown (15), P.Covollini (8). Stots as goal: Toronto (on Joseph) 11-12-TENNIS

N.Y. Rangers

Synthesis

Garrison (1), U.S., def. Amy Frazier (4),
U.S., 6-4, 0-6, 4-4. McNell (3), U.S., def. Manon
Bollegraf (7), The Neithertands 6-3, 7-5.
Quarterfinels

Bollegraf (7), def. Gigl Fernandsz (2), U.S.,
6-2, 6-2, McNell (3), def. Nicole Provis (5),
Australia, 4-6, 6-4, 7-6 (5). Frazier (4), def.
Debble Graham (6), U.S., 7-4 (5), 6-2.

EUROCARD CLASSIC
In Stribury, Garagery Whatipeg 0 3 3—6 Mallette (3), Zelepukin (11), Lemieux (36), McKov (11): Osborne (4), Steen (7), Olczyk (23), Elyncik (20) 2, Murroy (6), Stets en post:

Edberg, (2)
kio. 6-4, 6-4. Ivanisevic (7)
kov, Rossic, 3-4, 6-3, 6-4.
U.S. PRO INDOOR
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Men's Sleptes

Sampras (2), del. Brad Gilbert (6), U.S., 6-4, -3. Monsdorf (16), def. Francisco Clavet (14), Glibert (6), def. Paul Hoarhuis (14), Manaco, 6-3,3-6-6-1. Sampras (2), def. Aaron Krickstein (18), U.S., 3-6, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (9-7). Model. Jeff Torongo, U.S., 6-3, 6-8.

CRICKET Scan Jose 2 1 6—1 Ronning (21), Lidster (4), Bure (17) 2-Court-

noli (27); Wilson (7), Goetz (3), Ferion (7). Shots an sout: Vancouver (an Myllys) 12-15-17—44, San Jose (an Mciean) 144-12—32. SATURDAY'S RESULTS PAKISTAN VS. WEST INDIES Sunday, in Melboor Pakistan 220-2 (50 overs) West Indies 221-0 (46.5 overs) Rosnick (43); Sheppord (33), Miller (15), Shots on seel: Chicago (on Cheveldoe) 10-7-12—29. Detroit (on Hosek) 13-14-16—37. Result: West Indies won by 18 wicks SRI LANKA vs. ZIMBABWE

Senday, New Phymouth, Zimbatiwe 312-4 (50 overs) Sri Lanka 313-7 (49.2 overs Salurday, Perti, Australia England 236-9 (50 overs)

Saturday, Aucklan New Zealand 249-6 (30 overs) Australia 211 (48.) overs

SOCCER

BRITISH FIRST DIVISION Aston Villa 1, Oldham 0
Luton 2, Sheffield United 1
Manchester United 2, Crystal Palace 0 Norwich 3. Liverpool 0 Notinghom Forest 1, Cheisea 1 Queen's Park Rangers 1, Notis County Sheffield Wednesday 2, West Hom 1 Southampton 0, Coventry 0

Southempton 0, Coventry 0
Toftenhorn 1, Arsenol 1
Wimbledon 2, Manchester City 1
Standings—Manchester United 60; Leeds
56; Manchester City 50; Sheffleld Wedneedoy
50; Liverpool 40; Arsenol 44; Aston Villa,
Chelseo 61; Crystal Palace 39; Norwich Oldhorn 37; Everion 36; Toftenhorn, Queen's
Park Rangers 35; Notifingham Forest, Wimbledon 34; Coventry, Sheffleld United 32;
Wolth Crantyk, Lubra 21; West Horn 27; South Notts County, Luten 28; West Ham 27; Sou ton 24. DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

esse Arnhem 1, MVV Moosiricht 2 Visese Armem 1, AVV Moostrom 2 FC Votendom 0, Feryencord Rotterdom 1 Socrio Rutterdom 3, Fortune Sittard 2 FC Den Hoog 4, De Groodschop Deethicher Ajax Amsterdom 1, FC Utrecht 0 Standings—PSV Eindhoven G; Fevenor Rollerdom 41: Alax Amsterdom 37: Vile Arnhem 32; Rodo JC Kerkrade 29; FC Gro ningen 21; FC Twente Enschede, Sporte terdam, Willem II Tilburg 24; RKC Wag

r-Currecnt 75; MVV Maastricht 24; FC Valendam 23; SVV/Dordrecht 70 18; Fortung Silvard, FC Den Haas 16; De Graafschop Doelinchem 13; VVV Venio 10.

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION
Housa Roslock 1, Wattenscheid 1
Fortung Duesselder 1, Borusela Moenchengladgoch 1

Dynamo Dresden & Borussia Dorimund 8 Stuffsorter Kickers 1, Hamburger SV 1 Scholice Q, V/B Shuffgorf 1 Worder Bremen 1, Leverkusen 1 Korfsruher SC 2, MSV Duteburg 2 Standings—Borussia Dorfmund 34; VfB Stuffsort, Kofsenslautern 32; Einfracht

ADVICE.

Frunkfurf 31; Bayer Leverkusen 30; FC Ca-loane, FC Novemberg 28; Werder Brimme, 36; Scholke, Boyern Munich 24; Hamburger SV; 24; Hamas Restock, MSV Duisburg, Beruseh Moenchemiadhock 23; Korfsruher SC, Dyno-mo Dreaden 21; Wettenscheid 20; Stuttsurier-Kickers, VfL Bockum 19; Forfund Dussess-ded 18. FRENCH CUP

FRENCH (
Marsellie 1, Bordeoux 8
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Marsellie 1, Bordeoux 9
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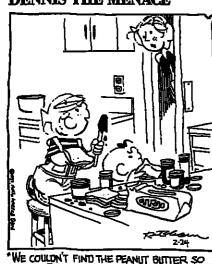
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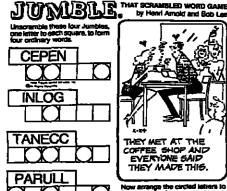
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Steadinss—Real Madrid 24; Barcelona 35; Affetico Madrid 30; Valencia 29; Albacute 28; Sporting Gilon 27; Real Zarasaza 26; Seville, Burgos 25; Real Sociadad 24; Logranes 2; Ovlada 21; Tenerite, Athletic Silbox 19; De-portivo Coruna, Osasuna 18; Valiadalid, Cadiz

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To our readers in Berlin You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office every morning on the day of publication. Just call us toll free at 0130 84 85 85



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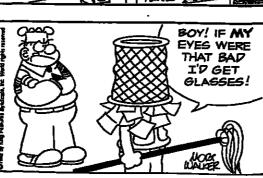
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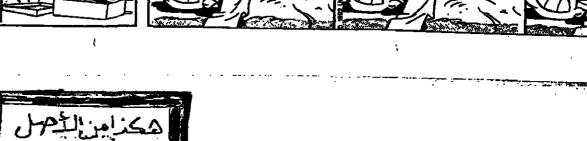


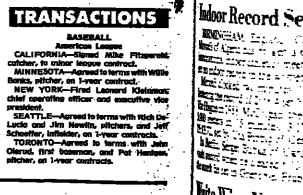
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to Puzzle of Feb. 21

There's no sweeter victory for Notre Dame than a victory over UCLA. And there's no one North Carolina State would rather beat than North Carolina.

Both got their wish over the

Daimon Sweet scored 25 points as the Fighting Irish upset second-ranked UCLA, 84-71, at South

99-94, at Chapel Hill.

Jan. 19, 1974.

after the loss.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

scorer, missed from the corner and

Rex Walters grabbed the rebound

No. 10 Arkansas 90, No. 14 Ala-bama 87: Todd Day hit a tiebreak-

ing bank shot with 23 seconds left

and reserve Warren Linn scored a

No. 11 Michigan St. 70, Purdue

with 24 seconds left.

7-5 in the conference.

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O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

82 Faithful 63 Rìsqué 65 Empty talk

MONDAY SPORTS

Notre Dame Defeats No. 2 UCLA

An Upset In Stuttgart

Goran Ivanisevic of Croatia making a return during his upset Sunday of Stefan Edberg in the final of the ATP townsment in Stuttgart, Ivanisevic fired 32 aces, including two straight to close out the match, in upsetting the defending champion, 6-7, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4. Ivanisevic, who was seeded seventh and ranked ninth in the world, also upset topranked Jim Courier in the



Dershowitz to Defend Tyson in Appeal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

INDIANAPOLIS - Alan Dershowitz, a Harvard professor who has handled high-profile cases in recent years for such clients as the socialite Claus Von Bulow and the evangelist Jim Bakker, will defend Mike Tyson in an appeal of

Tyson, the former heavyweight boxing champion, is awaiting sen-tencing on his Feb. 10 convictions for rape and two counts of criminal deviate conduct. Sentencing is set

for March 27. Dershowitz is likely to rely on his knowledge of constitutional law to defend Tyson.

SIDELINES

West Indies Wins Opener in Cricket

BRISBANE, Australia (AP) — Desmond Haynes and Brian Lara batted superbly Sunday to guide the two-time champion West Indies to a 10-wicket victory over Pakistan in its opening match of the World Cup cricket tournament.

Each deserved a century but neither reached it as the West Indies passed the Pakistan total of 220 for two with 3.1 of their 50 overs to spare. Lara was robbed of his century when, having made a richly aggressive 38, he was struck on the right foot by a vicious yorker from fast bowler Wasim Akram and forced to leave the field. He was later taken to hospital to have an X-ray for damage to his big toe.
In Perth, England scored a nine-run victory over India on Saturday

night. England, which scored 9-236, dismissed India for 227 to scrape home by nine runs.

Across the Tasman Sea in New Plymouth, New Zealand, the Sri Lankans survived a scare on Sunday to defeat Zimbabwe by three wickets in a high-scoring match that set a number of World Cup records. In Auckland, the defending champion Australia lost its opener to New

Lawyer Finds No Flaw in Krabbe Test

STELLENBOSCH, South Africa (AP) — A German lawyer investigating drug tests that led to the suspension of sprinter Katrin Krabbe and two teammates says it appears that officials who performed the tests did not tamper with them.

Norbert Laurens, a lawyer for the German Athletics Federation, said it was his opinion that the tests done in South Africa had been performed correctly and any manipulation could only have been done by the athletes.

The federation suspended Krabbe, Grit Breuer and Silke Möller this month for four years, charging that urine given for drug testing had come from one person. The three trained in South Africa for three weeks. Krabbe's lawyers contend that someone other than the athletes must have tampered with the results. The athletes have denied wrongdoing and are appealing the suspensions.

*Indoor Record Set in 1,000 Meters

BIRMINGHAM, England (Combined dispatches) - Noureddine Morceli of Algeria has broken a world indoor 1,000-meter record at an international indoor athletics meeting here, and Liz McColgan of Britain set an indoor record in the women's 5,000-meter.

Morceli clocked two minutes, 15.26 seconds in the race on Saturday, bettering the record of 2:16.4 set by Rod Druppers of the Netherlands in The Hague in 1988. McColgan, the world 10,000-meter champion, ran the 5,000 meters in 15 minutes, 3.17 seconds. The previous record was 15:13.72, set by Uta Pippig of Germany in Stuttgart in 1991.

In Berlin, Sergei Bubka of Ukraine broke his own world indoor pole vanit record when he cleared 6.13 meters. It bettered by one centimeter the mark he set in Grenoble, France, in March.

Waite Wins New Zealand Golf Open

PARAPARAUMU, New Zealand (AFP) — Grant Waite shot a final-round 69 on Sunday to win the New Zealand Open golf tournament by

two strokes at the Paraparatum Beach course.

The New Zealander ended with a tournament record 16-under-par total of 268 to firmsh two strokes clear of Peter Fowler and Grant Kenny,

• Heavy fog forced cancellation of the third round of the Buick so crazy and cranky, you can't read in San Diego on Saturday, and the tournament was shortboth of Australia. aned to 54 holes.

For the Record

Terry Norris retained his World Boxing Council super-welterweight utile against fellow American Carl Daniels in San Diego on Saturday when the referee stopped the fight at 2:37 of the ninth round. (Reuters) John John Molina of Puerto Rico won the International Boxing Federation junior lightweight championship Saunday by stopping Jacke Gunguhaza in the fourth round in Sun of Wales and six-time champion Jack Nicklans were among 96 players invited to play in the 1992 U.S.

Masters golf tournament in Augusta, Georgia.

A cable television company offered to buy a 10.1 percent share in the Seattle Mariners, but the \$12.6 million offer by TCI West has been

gued unsuccessfully shortly before his trial in Marion Superior Court that the system that picks jurors from voting roles is unfair because blacks are underrepresented on

Dershowitz has taken some of the most heavily publicized cases in the frost heavily publicized cases in the country. He stepped into the Reliker case after the feature of the feature and the first the feature and the feature a Bakker case after the former television preacher was convicted on 24 counts of frand and conspiracy. The appeals court threw out Bakker's 45-year scutence because of remarks made by the trial judge.

Recently, tax evasion charges gainst the hotel operator Leona Helmsley were dismissed by an apceals court after Dershowitz argued that she had already been convicted on similar federal charges. Dershowitz also led two success-

ful appeals by von Bulow after he was convicted of trying to murder his wife. Meanwhile, the FBI has confirmed that it is looking into wheth-

er anyone offered money to Tyson's victom to keep her from pursuing a rape charge against him. According to the woman, De-siree Washington, sometime before the trial opened on Jan. 27, someone approached her with an offer charge that Tyson raped her in his ness manager.

broadcast last week on the ABC news program "20/20," Washington declined to say who had approached her.

A spokeswoman for the FBI. Sharon Smith, said Saturday that an investigation was pending.

law." Smith said. The investigation is believed to center on several Baptist ministers who are affiliated with the nation's largest black religious denomination, the National Baptist Conven-(AP, NYT)

■ Berbick Convicted

Trevor Berbick, who lost his world heavyweight boxing championship to Tyson in 1986, has been convicted of raping a woman who worked as a baby-sitter for his family, The Associated Press reported from Miami.

Jurors deliberated for two hours on Friday before finding Berbick, 39, guilty of sex battery by physical force and burglary with assault. In December, Berbick was ar-

career-high 22 points for the Razorbacks at Fayetteville, Arkansas. rested in an alleged plot involving a The 10-footer by Day gave the Razorbacks an 89-87 lead. Arkansas \$95,000 mortgage fraud. He has been on probation since September (20-6 overall, 9-3) took over first of \$1 million if she would drop the for assault against his former busiplace in the Western Division of the Southeastern Conference. Alabama dropped to 20-6 overall and

New Zealand Yacht Just Edges France

SAN DIEGO - New Zealand, the series leader, held off a charge by fourth-place Ville de Paris to nip the French boat by 8 seconds in the America's Cup challenger trials.

It was the closest race yet in the

challenger series. The French, trailing by 2:11 at the end of the seventh leg of the eight-leg, 20.03-mile (32-kilometer) race course, closed to within three boat lengths of the New Zealand on

A duel ensued and New Zealand blew out its billowing red spinnaker 50 meters (165 feet) from the finish, immediately slowing down. Ville de Paris closed rapidly but was unable to catch New Zealand.

We are unhappy not to win, but feel confident in our boat's speed," said Ville de Paris skipper Marc Pajot. "We feel very good today about being almost at the top."

"The conditions out there were land Challenge's operations manager, Peter Blake. "It was a very different breeze bringing them down the course. That's just San Diego conditions."

In the most lopsided race of the day and the series, Italy's Il Moro di Venezia routed Spain's Espana '92 by 13:58. The Spanish crew, trailing by 6:27 at the end of the second leg, stopped their boat to send a crewman into the water to clear kelp from the keel Later, Il Moro did the same.

Spirit of Australia's hopes of making the semifinal round took Australia, no points.

another step backward, as Japan's Nippon romped to 12:21 victory. Tactician Iain Murray said he had no explanation for his poor performance other than that he played the wind shifts badly.

The battle between Challenge Australia and Sweden's Tre Kronor to stay out of the series cellar provided the closest racing early in the afternoon. The two boats were separated by 1 second at the end of the first leg and 23 seconds at the end of the sixth leg.

Tre Kronor pulled away on the last two legs, however, to win by 6:59. Challenge Australia's elapsed time of 3:46:35 was the slowest

time yet of the series. "It was a race between dogs, to quote one journalist," said Tre Kronor tactician Olle Johansson. Added skipper Gunnar Krantz: The worst thing for us to do would

be to just dump everything and lose the knowledge and experience we have gained. I'm thinking of the next generation of sailors in Sweden, of the need to keep this treasure and hand it over to them." The racers were plagued

throughout the afternoon by light, oscillating breezes of 4 to 8 knots. The second, third and fourth matches were delayed for 30 min-utes because of shifty conditions. New Zealand now has 30 points. followed by Nippon at 26 points; Il

Moro, 25 points; Ville de Paris, 17 points; Spirit of Australia, 11 noints; España '92, 10 points; Tre Kronor, five points; and Challenge



Todd Day shooting the ball over the head of Alabama's James Robinson in Arkansas's 90-87 victory.

Mark Montgomery made a steal ble for the post-season tourna-and layup with 50 seconds left as ments because of NCAA sanctions.

Overs. while Cincinnati (20-4) had the Spartans rallied from a 16point deficit. Dwayne Stephens led Michigan State (18-5, 8-5 the Big Ten), with a career-high 20 points, including 16 in the second half. Montgomery and Mike Peplowski added 14 each for the Spartans.

No. 12 UNLV 69, New Mexico State 58: J. R. Rider had 27 points and seven rebounds as UNLV clinched its 10th straight Big West Conference regular-season championship. UNLV (24-2, 16-0) has won 47 straight games at home, the longest current home-court win-

No. 15 Southern Cal 73, Stanford 72: Harold Miner's driving layup with 24 seconds remaining in overtime broke a tie and sent Southern Cal to victory over visiting Stanford. Two free throws by Miner with four seconds left made it 73-69 and clinched the victory for the Trojans (19-4, 11-2 Pac-10). Adam Keefe led Stanford (14-8, 6-

6) with 27 points and 18 rebounds. No. 19 Cincinnati 104, South Alabama 78: Herb Jones scored 27 ond-half runs to defeat South Ala- Iowa State its first home loss this 68: In East Lansing, Michigan, ning streak. The Rebels are ineligibama in Mobile, Alabama. The season.

overs, while Cincinnati (20-4) had only seven in the first meeting between the two schools. In upsets among other top-25

Villanova 74, No. 22 Seton Hall 59: Lance Miller scored 25 points and Greg Woodard added 16 as

Villanova stopped Seton Hall's

five-game winning streak. Nebraska 80, No. 23 Iowa St. 70: Eric Piatkowski scored 23 points and made four key free throws late points and Cincinnati used two sec- in the game as Nebraska handed

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Herald Tribune

SPORTS 1992 WINTER OLYMPICS

Unified Team Defeats Canada for Gold, 3-1

MERIBEL, France - The hock-

cy dynasty from what had been the Soviet Union, which entered the Olympic Games a winner 36 years ago, went out Sunday the same

The Unified Team, making its first and probably only Olympic appearance as a Soviet stand-in, got third-period goals from Via-cheslav Boutsaev, Igor Boldin and Viacheslav Bykov en route to a 3-1 victory over Canada and the Big Red Machine's eighth gold medal since 1956.

In that time, Soviet teams have compiled an incredible 60-5-3 re-cord and never placed lower than

At the final buzzer, the players, many of whom will soon be swept up by National Hockey League clubs, streamed onto the ice and giddily threw their helmets and sticks and gloves into the crowd. Then they gathered around their legendary coach, Viktor Tikhonov, and tossed him into the air several

"This," Tikhonov said later, "is a kind of joy I have not experienced

But as the Unified Team stood near center ice during the medal ceremony and watched the Olym-pic flag raised — then listened to

the Olympic anthem — the enormous sense of loss hit home. "I saw the Olympic flag but I sang the anthem of Russia," Bykov said. "We were playing for the people of Russia. We were always thinking of them. I am very happy, but also a listle and since this is the but also a little sad, since this is the last time for us as a team."

Canada earned the silver medal, equaling its best finish since 1960, while Czechoslovakia clinched the the United States, 6-1.

Canada is now 0-7 against the former Soviet Union in Olympic hockey since 1960.

"If it's any consolation, we lost to a great hockey club," said Cana-dian defenseman Brad Schlegel. "No game was easy. They were all battles, and today was the same After neither team scored in the

first two periods, the Unified Team finally broke on top when Viat-cheslav Boutsaev lined a shot from deep in the left corner past goal-keeper Sean Burke at 1:01 of the

Almost 16 minutes later, the Unified Team made it 2-0 as Boldin scored on a rebound off a shot by Nikolai Bortchevski. Canada nt the lead in half on Chris Lindberg's goal with 2:40 to play, but Bykov's fourth goal of the tourna-ment moments later ensured the victory.

by Canada. Led by Burke, the former goalkeeper for the New Jersey Devils who made 34 saves Sunday, and 18-year-old center Eric Lin-dros, Canada displayed both power game of its first gold medal since 1952.

Lindros, even though he did not score in the final, finished the tournament with five goals and six as-sists, and left little doubt that he has an NHL future, in Quebec or

Nevertheless, the cloudy future of the Commonwealth of Indepen-dent States was all that was on everybody's mind afterward. This team was cobbled together only the week before the Olympic Games, and political upheavals back home leave anything as certain as another Olympic gold medal a 50-50 propo-sition at best.

Has an era come to pass?

"From my point of view, Rus-sian hockey has been so successful and I don't think their outlook will change," said Dave King, coach of Canada's Olympic squad. "I recogthrough changes, but ice hockey represents success there. They've still got the coaches and the train-



Vladimir Malakhov pinned Eric Lindros and soon the Unified Team had wrestled a 3-1 victory and the hockey gold from the Canadians.

Fall Turns Into Swoon As Czechoslovakia Routs **U.S.**, **6-1**, **for Bronze**

By Filip Bondy New York Times Service

MERIBEL, France - The golden dream was a pyrite mirage, outrageously romantic in retrospect. There would be no medal for this

flawed team. The U.S. hockey players departed gold-less, silver-less and bronze-less, following a 6-1 loss to Czechoslovakia Saturday night in the third-place game. After two weeks of whirlwind efforts, the Americans came up emotionally enervated. They were

badly outplayed, even outhustled, leaving goaltender Ray LeBlanc to again fend for himself against the slap shots and deflections of the letermined Czechoslovak forwards. LeBlanc was lifted for Scott Gor-

don early in the third period after allowing a fourth goal. For one of the true stars of this tournament, it was an unworthy fate.

The disappointing finish marked the first time in history that the place, tying its worst-ever showings Americans (5-2-1) had gone three of 1960 and 1936. The Swedes had successive Olympics without a won bronze medals in 1980, 1984 hockey medal. Coach Dave Peterson was involved in all three of those Olympics, as an assistant at Saraievo and as head coach at Calgary and Albertville.

As it turned out, all three medalists here - the Unified Team, Canada and Czechosłovakia - had fought each other tooth and stick in Group B, while the Americans cruised through the weaker Scandinavian teams in Group A.

The Czechoslovaks (7-2) won easily Saturday night even without their top player. Petr Rosol, the leading scorer for the team with six goals and two assists, was out with a knee injury suffered Friday night in the loss against Canada.

The Czechoslovaks dominated from the start, firing 24 shots at win any of its three games.

LeBlanc in the first period while moving out to a solid 2-0 lead. The Americans appeared incapable of completing more than one pass, let alone sustaining an attack.

Left wing Frantisek Prochazka

deflected a shot by Drahomir Kad-lec high past LeBlanc at 16 min-utes, 12 seconds. Then, at 17:23, LeBlanc was trapped to the left and Tomas Jelinek hit an open net from

In the second period, the Czechoslovaks scored again, on a quick passing combination from Kadlec to Kamil Kastak at 5:51. Play grew rougher after that, but no more productive for the United States.

■ Sweden and Finland Win World champion Sweden

wrapped up its discouraging tourna-ment with a 4-3 victory over Germany, The Associated Press reported. Sweden (5-1-2) ended up in fifth

and 1988, but were looking for their first gold. Germany (3-5) slipped a notch from its fifth-place finish of 1988. Sweden rallied from a 3-2 deficit,

as Thomas Rundqvist and Patrick Camback scored 40 seconds apart midway through the third period. Finland (4-3-1), the 1988 silver medalist, beat France, 4-1, but still finished seventh, while the host team was deprived of its first med-

al-round victory. Teemu Selanne's goal at 4:28 of the second period began the scoring. Mika Nieminen, Hannu Jarvennaa and Keijo Sailynoja then added Finland's other goals. France (2-6) made the medal

round for the first time but failed to



Kristi Yamaguchi, left, the figure skating gold medalist, watching her U.S. compatriots losing the hockey bronze to Czechoslovakia.

Austrians Take 4-Man Bob

four-man bobsled competition as Germany I finished second.

Germany's Willi Hoppe, gener-ally considered to be the greatest bobsledder of his generation, missed getting a record third Olympic gold when a final run by Austria's Ingo Appelt won the fourman title by .02 seconds. It was Austria's first bobsled gold medal.

Appelt set a track record of 57.74 seconds in Friday's first heat and overtook Hoppe with the fastest third heat. Appelt's four-run time

captured the gold medal in the decisive margin," said Appelt.
our-man bobsled competition as Switzerland I was third, while the U.S. teams departed just as they had left the last eight Games: empty-handed.

The USA I sled could do no better than ninth place, with the USA II sled coming in 11th. That, with the seventh-place finish by the USA I two-man team last week, extended a medal drought that lates back to 1956.

Unlike Friday, when the wisdom of dropping pro football player Herschel Walker from USA I was still in question, the start times Saturday put that controversy to rest. USA I trailed only Austria I and

Germany I by getting out of the start house in 5.93 seconds on the day's first run and 5.94 on the second, while USA II was respectable at 5.97 and 5.99.

But mistakes by the two drivers particularly Randy Will in USA

— cost the United States any hope of a medal. In fact, Will again miscalculated on Turn 18, causing the right rear runner of his sled to lift up and waste precious time.

"That was all my fault there." Will said. "But we have not had the number of practice runs we should have. I've only gotten about 50 so far, whereas most guys in the world have gotten around 200. Practice makes perfect." —Dong Cress

BRIDES LES BAINS, FranceAthletes and coaches gathered Sunday in the Olympic Village to honor Nicolas Bochatay, the Swiss speed skier killed when he ran into a snow-grooming vehicle. Bochatay, 27, was killed instantly Saturday when he skied into the huge tractorlike Sno-Cat, which is used for grooming trails, on a slow-BRIDES LES BAINS, Franceused for grooming trails, on a slope adjacent to the speed-ski run. The accident occurred just a few hours before Bochatay was to compete in

the finals of the demonstration sport in Les Arcs. sport in Les Arcs.

There was still the question Sunday of whether Bochatay was sking at an unsafe speed, or whether the vehicle was dangerously parked, concealed beneath a slight ridge.

Organizing committee officials said they had no new details on the

Investigation

Continues

In Death of

Speed Skier

investigation, being conducted by French police. ■ Sno-Cat Was Behind Hill

Earlier, Arthur Pincus of The 3 Washington Post reported:
Bochatay was skiing on a public slope near the speed-skiing coune with teammate Pierre-Yves Jorand as they warmed up for the day's

Bochatay came over a hill and

ran into the snowplow, which was hidden from view by the hill.

The plow was using its flashing light and siren according to Jean-Albert Corrand, director general of COJO, organizer of the Games. The Swiss team said the plow was parked and hidden behind the hill, The Associated Press reported.

Witnesses said Bochatay was go-ing fast when he took the hill. He died of "numerous internal injuries," according to a statement from the Swiss Olympic team.

Jeffrey Hamilton, an American speed skier, was warming up just behind Bochatay with his team-mate Jim Morgan. "Jim and I were watching and his timing was all off as he took the jump," Hamilton told The Associated Press. "Then people started waving at us from down the hill to tell us to stop."

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Comment from page !

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Hamilton said the death was "a mental nightmare." He and his U.S. teammates met to discuss the accident before the competition. The president of the Internation-

al Olympic Committee, Juan Anto-nio Samaranch, COJO co-president Jean-Claude Killy and Corrand went to Les Arcs by helicopter after hearing of the accident and offered condolences to the family of Bo-

chatay, a carpenter who was mar-ried with two children. Bochatay's was the second death associated with the Albertville Games. Hubert Marcy, a French army officer on Olympic duty, was killed last week by an avalanche. rour years ago at the Cali Olympics, the Austrian team physi-

Dahlie's impressive victory Saturday on cian was killed in an accident simi-

Michael Prufer of France and event Saturday. The Associated

Press reported. Philippe Goitschel took the men's silver ahead of American Jef-

besting his world mark of 226.84. record of 217.00.

South Korea Breaks Record, U.S. Woman Wins Short Gold

Turner's decision to forgo her singing career

Turner's decision to forgo her singing career

Turner grabbed her head, jumped around, to return to short-track skating paid off in a started kissing people, and cried. grand way when she won the gold medal in the women's 500-meter event and became only the second U.S. athlete to win a second medal in the 1992 Winter Games.

South Korea edged Canada at the finish to win the 5,000-meter relay in a world-record 7 minutes, 14.02 seconds Saturday night, breaking the time of 7:20.57 it set in the semifinals.

South Korea's Kim Ki Hoon, the gold medalist in the 500, passed Michel Daignault just before the finish after Canada had led most of the race. Canada took the silver in 7:14.06; Japan got the bronze in 7:18.18. South Korea's team included Kim and

Lee Joon Ho, the bronze medalist in the 500. With a silver for helping the U.S. team win the 3,000-meter relay Thursday night, Turner joined Bonnie Blair, the long-track speed skater, as a double medal winner. One thing Turner and Blair did not have

in common was their reaction to victory. Blair ALBERTVILLE, France - Cathy was composed and relatively subdued but

And wasn't she thrilled that she gave up touring as a singer and songwriter four years ago to resume a skating career she ended eight years before, in 1980, even with such tunes to her credit as "Sexy, Kinky Tomboy," the first song she ever wrote?
"When I won, I kept thinking. This is a dream, this is a dream," said Turner, 29, "I

thought it couldn't be real." Her triumph was not so simple as skating fastest among the four women in the final and winning in 47.04 seconds, just 8-hundredths of a second faster than Li Yan of China.

The night included quarterfinals, in which she won her heat, and semifinals, which she won sliding across the line with Monique Velzeboer of the Netherlands after they collided. Velzeboer was fourth and last in the final, behind Hwang Ok Sil of North Korea, whose 47.23 finish for a bronze was her country's first medal of the Games.

Socedskater Kim Hi Hoon showed the



flag after South Korea's relay victory.

Dahlie Captures Grueling 50-K

LES SAISIES. France - Biorn Dahlie of Norway, the world's premier freestyle crosscountry skier, took an early lead and coasted kilometer final.

the brutal high-altitude trails near Mont lar to Bochatay's on a ski trail. Blanc enabled him to tie teammate Vegard Ulvang with three gold and one silver medal

Dahlie covered the race, traditionally the blue-ribbon event in cross-country skiing, in 2 hours, 3 minutes, 41.5 seconds. Maurilio de Zolt of Italy, at age 41, won

his second consecutive Olympic silver medal in the grueling event. Teammate Giorgio Vanzetta took the bronze, 3:00.6 behind "This is great," said Dahlie, 24. "It's unbelievable to have won three gold."

The weekend at Les Saisies - Stefania third among the women. Belmondo had won the women's 30-kilometer free Friday -- put Italy to third in medals ters per hour on his second run, with one gold, four silver and three bronze in the Nordic ski events. It's an all-time best for Mulari was timed at 219.245 kph Italy, which finished ahead of such tradi- on her second run, breaking her tional powers as Sweden and Finland.

Tarja Mulari of Finland won the men's and women's speed skiing

frey Hamilton, while Liss Petterson of Norway and Renata Kolarova ef Switzerland came in second and Prufer reached 229,299 kilome-

OLYMPIC SCOREBOARD

S. **MEDALS** Italy United States ICE HOCKEY

GOLD—Austric I SILVER—Germany I BRONZE—Switzerland I CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING

CROSS-COUNTRY SKING
Men's 58 Km
GOLD—Biorn Dehile, Norway
SILVER—Mourlillo De Zoti, Holy
BRONZE—Gloriple Vorastia, Italy
SHORT TRACK SPEEDSKATISEG
Men's 3,855-Meter Relay
GOLD—South Korea
SILVER—Canada
BRONZE—Japan
Wemen's 595-meter

Wromen's \$10-meter
GOLD—Cothy Turner, United States
SILVER—LI Yan, China
BRONZE—Hwang Ok Sil, North Korea Overall Medal Winners

ALPINE SKIING

Men

Downbill — Gold, Patrick Ortileb, Austria;
iliver, France; Bronte Jouenther Moder, Austria. Super-G — Gold, Kjetli Andre Aamadt, Nor-

Glant Statem — Gold. Alberto Tamba, Haly: Giam Steine — Gold. Alberto Terinos, Italy: Silver, Marc. Girrofelli, Luxembourg: Brotze, Kiefil Andre Annodt, Norway, Stalom — Gold, Finn Christian Jagge, Nor-way: Silver, Alberto Tombo, Italy; Bronze, Michael Tritscher, Austria. Combined — Gold. Jasef Polis, Italy; Silver, Gianfranco Martin, Italy; Bronze, Steve Locher, Settzerlond.

women
Downhill — Gold, Kerrin Lee-Gariner, Carcdo: Silver, Hilary Lindh, United States:
Brazze, Veronika Wallinser, Austria.
Super-G — Gold, Debroth Compagnoni, Itohy: Silver, Carole Marie, France; Branze,
Velle Sciulance General. hy: Silver, Carole Merle, France; Branze, Katla Salzinger, Germany. Glant Slatem — Gold, Pernillia Wiberu, Swe-den Silver, Diann Roffe, United States and Anite Wachter, Austria (na branze ewerded). Statem — Gold, Petra Kronberger, Austria; Silver, Anneliae Coberger, New Zealand; Branze, Blanca Fernandez Ochou, Spain. Combined — Gold, Petra Kronberger, Austria; Silver, Anita Wachter, Austria; Branze, Florence Masnade, France.

BIATHLON

Mac

16 Kilemeters—Gold, Mark Kirchner, Germany;
Silver, Ricco Grass, Germany;
Branze, Herri Eleranta, Finland.
28 Kilemeters—Gold, Yevsueni Redkin,
Unified Tearn; Silver, Mark Kirchner, Germany;
Silver, Germany;
Silver, Gold, Germany;
Silver, Unified Tearn; Bronze, Sweden.

Wessen

7.5 Kilemeters—Gold, Anfissa Reetzova,
Unified Tearn; Silver, Antie Misersky, Germany;
Bronze, Elena Belova, Unified Tearn.
15 Kilemeters—Gold, Antie Misersky, Germany;
Bronze, Marken Bedard, Canada,
127.5-Kilemeter Relay—Gold, France;
Shver, Germany; Bronze, Unified Tearn.
BOBSLED

BOBSLED
Twe-Man — Gold, Switzerland; Silver, Germany;
Branza, Germany,
Faur-Man — Gold, Austria; Silver, Germany;
Branze, Switzerland.

eters — Gold, Vegard Ulvang, Nor-Terio Carati, Norway; 36 Kienmeters — Gold, Blorn Daehile, Nor-way; Silver, Maurillo De Zolt, Haly; Bronze, Gloralo Vanzetta, Haly, 4 x 10-Kilometer Relay — Gold, Norway; S Kilometers — Gold, Morjut Lukkarinen, Finkand; Silver, Lyubov Yegerovo, Uniffed Team: Brosze, Yelena Vlatbe, Uniffed Team. 18-Kilometer Persuit — Gold, Lyubov Ye-porovo, Uniffed Team; Silver, Sherond Bel-manda, Italy; Brosze, Yelena Vlatbe, Uniffed

15 Kilometers — Gold, Lyubov Yegorova, Initied Team; Silver; Mariut Lukkarinen, Iniand; Bronze, Yelena Violbe, Unified meters — Gold, Staffanla Belmando;

Silver, Lyubov Yagorovo, Unified Team; Branze, Elena Vialbe, Unified Team,

Nancy Kerrison, United States. Pairs — Gold, Natalia Mishkufyonak-Artur Dmitryev, Uniffed Team; Silver, Yelena Bechke-Denis Petrov, Uniffed Team; Bronze, Isobelia Brasseur-Floyd Elsier, Con Dance — Gold Marina Kilmova-Ser Dance — Gold. Marina Kilmova-Sergi Pan-omarenko, Unified Team; Sliver, Isabelle and

Norway. ICE HOCKEY Gold, Unified Team; Silver, Canada; ironze, Czechoslavakla. LUGE

iciny: Silver, Markim Peuck, Austria; ronze, Markus Schmidt, Austria. Men's Doubles — Gold, Stefan Krausse-Jan Behrandt, Germany; Silver, Yves Manket-Thomas Rudolet, Germany; Bronze, Hans-larg Rafet-Norbert Huber, Haly, Wemsen's Singles — Gold, Doris Neuner, Austrio: Silver, Angeliko Neuter, Austrio Bronze. Susi Erdmone, Germany. NORDIC COMBINED

i**scivić**uci — Gold. Fabrice Guy, France; Iver, Sylvain Gulliaume, France; Bronze.

Klaus Sutzenbocher, Austria.

r, Austria SHORT TRACK SKATING 1,860 Meters — Gold, Kim Ki-Hoon, South Karen; Silver, Frederic Blackburn, Canada; Bronze, Lee Joun-Ha, South Karen, 5,860-Meter Roley — Gold, South Karen; 508 Meters — Gold, Cathy Turner, United States; Silver, Li Yan, Chino; Bronza, Hwang Ok Sil, North Korea. 2409-Meter Retay — Gold, Canada; Silver, United States; Bronza, Unified Team. SKI JUMPING

Normal HIII - Gold, Ernst Vettori, Austria; Large Hill Team — Gold, Finland; Sliver, ustria: Branze, Czechosłovokia. SPEED SKATING

SPEED SAATING
Mean
500 Meters — Gold, Uvve-Jeng Mev, Germany;
Silver, Toshiyuki Kurahva, Japan;
Branze, Junich Inaue, Japan,
L800 Meters — Gold, Ciarl Zinke, Germany;
Silver, Kim Youn-Man, South Korea; Bronze,
Yukinari Miyabe, Japan,
L900 Meters — Gold, Jahan Kasa, Norway;
Silver, Ande Sandraf, Norway; Bronze, Leo
Visser, Holland. Maters — Gold, Gelr Karlstod, Nor-Branze, Leo Visser, Holland, 18,000 Meters — Gold, Bart Veldkamp, Hol-

18,400 Meters — Gold, Bart Vetdkamp, Holland; Silver, Jahann Kass, Narway; Branze, Gelr Karistad, Narway; Wamen

500 Meters — Gold, Banale Bidir, United States; Silver, Ye Qiaoba, China; Branze, Christa Luding, Germany;

1,400 Meters — Gold, Bonnie Bidir, United States; Silver, Ye Qiaoba, China; Branze, Monicue Gorbrecht, Germany;

1,500 Meters — Gold, Jacquetine Boerner, Germany; Silver, Gunda Niemann, Germany; Branze, Selika Hashimota, Jacon.

3,500 Meters — Gold, Gundo Niemann, Germany; Bilver, Helke Warnicke, Germany; many; Silver, Helle Warnicke, Germany; Branze, Emese Hunyady, Austria. 5,400 Maters — Gold, Gunda Niemann, Ger-many; Silver, Helke Warnicke, Germany; Branze, Coria Pechstein, Germany.

HOCKEY

GOLD MEDAL

Usified Team First period-None P Greek, Canada, 16:07.

Second period—Nors. Penalities—Alexel Kovalev. Unified Team, 30:32: Sean Burks. Canada, 19:32; Eric Lindres. Canada (Mold) 36:56.
Third period—1. Unified Team, Valatheslav Boutsaev (Evsueni Davydov), 41:07. 2. Uni-

fied Teom, Igor Boldin (Nikolai Borstchevski, Vitoli Prokhorov), \$5:54. 3, Canada, Chris Lindberg (Joe Juneau, Jason Woolley), 57:28. 4 Unified Team, Viotchesiari Bykov (Andrei Khomoutov), \$8:51. Penalfies—Jason Woolley, Canada, 42:14; Alexel Jamnov, Unified Team, 48:32; Sersuel Boourin, Unified Team, 50:08; Dovid Archibald, Canada, 59:45; Vitoli Prokhorov, Unified Team, 52:05; Mitholi Shtolenkov, Unified Team, 52:05.
Shots on soal—Unified Team 10-15-12-37, Canada 10-4-22. Geafies—Unified Team, Milchali Shtolenkov (21 shots-29 soves). Canada, Sean Burle (34 shots-37 soves). BRONZE MEDAL

BRONZE MEDAL
United States 0 0 1—1
Czechoslovejska 2 1 3—6
First period—1, Czechoslovejska, Frantisek
Prochozka (Drohomir Kodiec, Robert Lone),
16:72 2, Czechoslovejska, Tomas Jelijask
(Lodislav Lubina, Otokar Jonecky), 17:22,
Panofiles—Steve Heinze, United States
(roughing), 16:51; Jiri Slegr, Czechoslovejska
(roughing), 18:51; Jiri Slegr, Czechoslovejska (roughing), 16:51; Jiri Stegr, LZBCHERMYNAM, (roughing), 18:51. Second period—3, Czechoslovokio, Komil Kostok (Druhemir Kodlec), 5:51. Penelites— Jiri Stegr, Czechoslovokia (roughing), 8:02: Carl Young, United States (roughing), 14:49; Kalifi Tkachuk, United States (elbowing),

Kaith TKoches, community of the Action of th lies—Robert Lang, Czechoslovakia (Int

xowing), 18:37, Shots on pool—United States 9-11-9--29, States, Ray LeBlanc (32 shate-28 saves); Scat

First peried—I, Germany, Andreos Brock-mann (Ernst Keepf), 12:99. 2, Germany, Gears Holzmann (Jursen Rumrich, Ron Fi-scher). 18:22. Penolites—Axel Kammerer, Germany (holding). 8:32; Petri Lilimatainen, Sweden (boarding). 15:40. Second period—3, Sweden, Peter Andersson (Math. Nackard, Theorems Business).

Second period—3. Sweden, Peter Andersson Mats Nasiund, Thomas Rundavist), 10:02.

ancities—None. Taird period—4. Swedenden, Tommy Siedin

Pairle Frickson, Borle Solming), 3:38 (op), 5. Germany, Peter Draisolti (Ulrich Hiemer), 6:39. 6. Sweden, Thomas Rundeylst (Hakan Look, Tommy Soderstrom), 7:19, 7. Sweden, Patrik Cornback (Tammy Sjedin), 9:59, Pendites—Axel Kommerer, Germany (hook-ins), 3:29

strom (15 shots-12 saves), Germany, Joseph SEVENTH PLACE First period—None. Penolities—Jean-Pilippe Lemoine, France (cross-checkin 5:32: Hannu Jarvenpoo, Finland (slashin 14:17: Jean-Philippe Lemoine, France (slas

ins), 14:17; Hannu Jarvenega, Fini

ins.) 14:17; Hornu Jarvenson, Finland (high-slicking), 18:57.

Second seriod—I. Finland. Teemu Selanna (Hannu Jarvenson), 4:28 (pp), 2, Finland, Alika Nieminen (Ville Stren, Teenu Selanna), 10:37, Pennities—Gerold Guennelon, France (hooking), 13:11; Jari Lindroos, Finland (hooking), 17:10.

Tährd period—3, Finland, Hannu Jarvenson 6:26 (pp), 4, Finland, Kello Sallynola (Time Blamquist), 11:75, France, Patrick Dunn (Sheshare Betheri), 17:39, Pennities—Chris-tophe Ville, Fra (hotding), 5:28; Anjohre Rich-er, France (hotding), 11:37; Teemu Selanne, Finland (slashing), 11:37; Teemu Selanne, Finland (chareha), 15:28; Christophe Ville, France (high-sticking), 15:31; Alika Nie-minen, Finland (hotding), 15:31; Seland 9 11-12—32, Gealles—France, Petri Ylonen (28 shot-34 saves), Finland, Jukka Tammi (18-17).

BOBSLED

FOUR-MAN — 1, Austria I (Inso Appell, Horaid Winkler, Gerhard Holdacher, Thomas Schroll) 2 minutes, \$3.99 seconds (\$7.74, \$8.65, \$8.52, \$8.39); 2 Germany I (Wolfgong Hoppe, Boodon Musici), Alsel Kufin, Reite Harnierman 3:53.92 (\$8.09, \$8.29, \$8.48, \$2.21); 3, 5witzerland I (Gustov Weder, Danot Acklin, Lorenz Schiodelhoiz, Curdin Moneril) 3:54.73 (\$7.97, \$8.76, \$8.37, \$8.79); 4, Canada I (Christopher Lori, Kenneth P. L. Leblanc, Cleve Longford, David Mac Bechern) 3:54.24 (\$8.09, \$3.71, \$8.44, \$8.37); 5, \$witzerland II (Christian Melli, Bruno Gerber, Christian Reich, Geroid Loffler) 3:54.26 (\$8.15, \$8.25, \$8.99, \$8.99); 4, Germanny II (Horoid Czudol, Tino Bonk, Azel Jane, Alexander Szelle) 3:54.26 (\$8.54, \$8.55, \$8.62, \$8.71); 7, Britain I (Mark Toul, George Farrell, Paul Fleid, Lenox Paul) 3:54.97 (\$8.49, \$8.75, \$8.89); 9, United States I (Christopher Flocher, Claude Dates, Thierry Tibondeau, Gobriel Fourmique) 3:54.91 (\$8.45, \$8.75, \$8.89); 9, United States I (Randy Will, Joseph Sowyer, Denver, Karles Kirby, Chris Celeman), 3:54.92 (\$8.57, \$8.71, \$8.75, \$8.97); 8, \$7.5, \$8.97); 18, Austria II (Gerhand Reiney, Thomas Bochler, Carsten Nertwiss, Martin Schutzmauer); 3:5501 (\$8.27, \$8.85); 19, Austria II (Chruck Lonowylez, Rob Schutzenouer) 3:55.01 (58.27, 58.85, 57.08, 58.81).

dard) 3:55.23 (58.74, 58.99, 58.54, 58.94); 12, 1:45.62 (0:52.64, 52.98); 7, Michael Van Grueni Italy I (Pasquate Gesuito, Antonio Tartoplio, Poolo Canedi, Stefano Ticci) 3:5586 (58.78, 58.83, 59.12, 59.15); 12, Britain II (Nicholas Armstrong) 3:55.97 (58.66, 58.81, 59.29, 58.93).

CURLING

Conada 9, Denmark 3

SPEED

SKATING

Wemen's 509 Meters
Seasified 1—J, Hwane Ok Sil, North Korea,
47.41 2, Li Yen, Chine, 48.31 2, Natholie Lambert, Canada, 1:01.90; 4, Marina Pylaeva, Unifed Team. 1-17.64. rearn. 1:87.54, warning Pricero, Uni-fled Tearn. 1:87.54, Semified 2.—1. Cathy Turner. U.S. 47.41; 2. Monique Veizaboer, The Netherlands. 47.52; 1. Xiufan Wong. China, 48.04; 4. Yulia Vicsova. Unified Tearn. 1:88.91. Men's 1500-Merier Relay Semified 1.—1. South Korea, 7:20.57 (world record; oid record, 7:22.21; The Netherlands, 1981); 2. New Zeoland, 7:22.21; 3. France, 7:24.99; 4. Australia, 7:32.57. Semified 2.—1. Joson, 7:22.8; 2. Concida, 7:24.69; 3. British, 7:29.64; 4. Italy, 7:32.80. Flacel.—1. South Korea, 7:14.02 (world record); 2. Concida, 7:14.06; 3. Jopan, 7:18.18; 4. New Zeoland, 7:18.51. fled Team, 1:07.54

SLALOM MEN — 1, First Christian Jospe, Norway, 1:4437 (0:51-05, 52-96); 2, Alberte Tembe, the ly, 1:4447 (0:53-01, 51-66); 3, Michael Tritischer, Austria, 1:4455 (0:52-39, 52-35); 4, Polirick Staub, Switzerland, 1:4544 (0:52-5, 52-88); 5, Tomas Fopdoe, Sweden, 1:45-48 (0:52-85, 52-63); 6, Poul Accola, Switzerland, sen, Switzerland, 1:46.42 (0:53.65, 92.80); L. Jonas Nilsson, Sweden, 1:46.57 (0:53.55, 92.97); P. Thomas Stangossinger, Austria, 1:46.6 (0:53.51, 53.14); 10. Marithew Grasleon, U.S. 1:46.94 (0:53.79, 53.15).

11. Carlo Gercao. Holy, 1.47.19 (0:53.15 53.72); 12. Francois Simond, France, 1:47.6 (0:53.86, 53.61); 13. Hubert Stretz, Austria, 1:47.79 (0:54.06.53.73); 14. Mais Ericaon, Sec-den, 1:48.21 (0:55.12, 54.09); 75. Berobert Gatrein, Austria, 1:48.26 (0:55.12, 34.40) 16. Pe-ter Roffi, Germanny, 1:48.75 (0:54.87, 54.46); 77. Andrei Milliane, Streme 1:10.07 (16:55.17) Andrei Miktovc. Slovenia, 1:447 (2:558); 54.431; 17 Andrei Miktovc. Slovenia, 1:447 (2:558); 54.51; 18, Tehsuyo Okohe, Jopon, 1:448 (1:54.97, 54.97); 19, Jure Kesir, Slovenia 1:47.97 (3:54.8); 54.51; 20, Rob Crossov, Cons-do, 1:47.86 (8:55.21, 54.55).

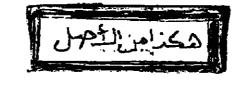
SPEED SKIING

MEN — 1, Michael Prufer, France, 223.29 kph; 2, Philippe Golfschel, France, 223.70; J. Jeffrey Hamilton, U.S., 226,700; 4, Laurent Str-lack, France, 225,000; 5, Cloude Basille, France, toch, France, 225,000; 5, Cloude Bastle, France, 223,464; 6, Petr Koten, Cracheslovekie, 223,257, 9, James Morgon, U.S., 222,79; 8, Franz Weber, Austria, 222,222; 9, Silvano Mell, Switzedood, 220,85; 10, John Mueller, U.S., 23,811.
WOMEN — 1, Torio Materi, Finland, 219,245; 2, Liss Pettersen, Norvey, 212,892; 3, Renote Kolerova, Switzer(poot, 216,556; 4, Anno Marin, Sweden, 207,790; 5, Melteso Dimine-Simons, U.S., 203,620.

CROSS COUNTRY



MEN'S SI-KILOMETER — 1, Sjorn Dohile Norwey, 2 hoors, 3 rehinists, 415 seconds; 3 Mourillo De Zoll, 1 Inoly, 2:06:201; 13 Gardio Vanuerito, 1701; 2:06:201; 4, Alguel, Fraissforov, Unified Town, 2:07:10.1; 5, Nervé Seland, France, 2:07:10.5; 7, Jotton Medicald, France, 2:07:10.5; 7, Jotton Medicald, 2:07:10.5; 7, Jotton Medicald, 2:07:10.5; 7, Jotton Medicald, 2:08:12.5; 10, Glenfrance Potentially, 2:09:27.5, 10, Glenfrance Potentially, 2:00:20.7, 2:09:20.7, 10, Glenfrance, 2:00:20.7, 10,



SPORTS 1992 WINTER OLYMPICS

BRIDES LES BAINS, Francthietes and coaches gathered for
my in the O'unpic Village to he
if Micolas Bocharay, the five
peed skier failed when he range
peed s snow-grooming vehicle.

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Saturdly and he skilled instay

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Organizing committee officials and they had no need details on the westing attack of the westing are conducted by

i Sno-Cat Was Behind Ha Ecriser, Armer Pinous of Thee Book and was sking on a public ape near the speed-sking come a their warmed up for the days Bochata: tame mer a bil ad To have been sometimed and the ieden from view of the bill

The piece was using its flathing the and size exceeding to leave thert Compand director mised of CIO. STEELER of the Gener he Switch town said the plow we arked and moder behand the life he Associated Press reported Williams and Bothstal magn E fast when be woh the ball. ed of summers ment inon the Same Oragin can Jeilen Hamilton 12 America अस्त भारत २३ भगमा के वि etical Brazilia and in tem take and the second land अर्थान्य स्टब्स् o no tora the and hands emple out the want a soften rad de ill wilde e size" Paralitier und ibe auch werb

S countries maiorisagé The grow year of the Marzine Committee and the ទ្រ Sanurar រក 👓 ម៉ែនិសិន**្តនៅនេ** nas and an an an ann gen it at the discussion the control of the complete be Little and arterior and all all all ಕ್ಷಕ್ರಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಿಗಳ ಬಿಡುವರ್ಷ en en la maria de la maria de la compania del compania del compania de la compania del compania del compania de la compania del compania de la compania del co andre sit is total with Harm Nam & Res 44、10mm100元11100元 100 mg - 100 mg - 100 mg Francisco de la como (de and the second of the local later is the polymer. Speed-Shi Medalists Maria State of Francis Maria

AND 100 100 100 100 en Silver in topic (75) YOU THE CONTENTS THE er bland and he feet a Note the second National STEET EL .- TO E SECOLE Programme and the second secon A DECEMBER OF STREET The second from tradition .

PEED SKING

Evian water and a liquid yogurt, Yop, in lemon, strawberry and Bonjour was enough French to

get you almost anywhere and almost anything. When a journalist's laggage was finally recovered after 24 hours on a wayward bus, the French volunteers in their silver Olympic parkas pinnins? celebrated by opening a bottle of Champagne. When a rented car with thousands of dollars of photographic equipment was stolen, the French gendarmes considered it a routine report until they were informed that the loot included hun-

pins back."

GAMES: Winter Olympics Produces Enduring Images From the Planet of the French Alps chere restaurant one evening a bashful 6-year-old blonde in a pink

sweater and pearls walked over to a nearby table and spoke in French to four Americans who were dining on filet de bouf. "Parlez-vous Anglais?" she was

asked. With a smile and perfect English, she said, "Do you have any

They did, and moments later, she

As in any Olympics, the events were sometimes dazzling, sometimes dull. Instead of some of the goofy events, the International Olympic Committee ought to consider a snow-and-ice version of the she smiled. dreds of Olympic pins.

"Mon dieu," one of the gendermes said, "we must get those darmes said, "we must get those darmes said, "we must get those darmes pentathion. Competitors pentathion. would participate in five events Even more than most Olympics, over 10 or 12 days: 1,000-meter pins were in demand. In a La Le-

duces the world's best athlete, the snow-and-ice pentathlon would produce the world's best winter

The collapse of the Soviet Union and its transformation into the Commonwealth of Independent States, and the formation of one Olympics a new common market for Olympic expertise. Coaches from what was once East Germany are for hire. And when a Unified Team figure-skating coach was ing smoothly after a double axel, "Certainly I will tell you," she

said. "For money."
Some of the Unified Team hockey players, with gold medals in hand, will soon be for sale, notably

and 15-kilometer cross-country ski. Aleksei Kovalev, the 18-year-old an Olympic parks overheard some if the decathlon supposedly proright wing. His blistering blur of a Americans talking about how Koshot produced the first goal in a 5-2 valor would bolster the Rangers in victory that ended the United the drive for the franchise's first States team's hope for a gold med-

whose National Hockey League rights are held by the New York Rangers, is more available than some Unified Team players. The members of the Park American and smirked.

"When the playoffs come," the volunteer said, "the Rangers lose like always."

Even on the planet of the Park American and smirked.

"When the playoffs come," the volunteer said, "the Rangers lose like always." Germany, created in these Winter ers. The members of the Red Army Alps Olympics, the Rangers can't team in Moscow, for example, are literally in the army of the former Soviet Union, which will make it more difficult for them to go elsewhere, especially a younger player, asked to divulge the secret to land- In contrast, Kovalev is on the Dynamo team in Moscow.

"Kovaley's future depends on the leadership of his chib and the federation," a Tass journalist said. "If the contract is good, he will be free to decide,"

But when a French volunteer in

Laughs, Tears, High Points And Low — '92 Succeeded

More change was evident at the micro-level. Viacheslav Trettak, a goalie for the Soviet Union through four Olympics, 1972-1984, watched Ray LeBlanc of the United States playing well in goal one night and turned to Edwin Moses, the American hurdler. "That's my boy," said Tretiak, now a goalie coach for the Chicago Black Hawks; LeBlanc is a minor leaguer in their system.

Germany's success — 10 gold, 10 silver, 6

bronze - was another reflection of new relationships. The team arrived at the Games as a nervous mix of athletes from vastly different political systems and made the best of it. In 1988, with nearly twice as many athletes, East Germany and West Germany had a combined total of 33 medals.

In their new forms, Germany and the Uni-fied Team kept touch with tradition as two of the leading medal winners. The United States

won none. Nor did Yugoslavia or any of its held the same place it did four years ago, fifth, and with more medals, 11, compared to six in Calgary. Four of the medals came in sports that were not on the Calgary program.

At least no American athletes embarrassed

themselves, as several did at the Summer Games in 1988, when several swimmers were caught shoplifting. This time it was a coach. Dave Peterson, who led the hockey team to a fourth-place finish, refused to shake hands with an assistant coach from Sweden after the teams

If the medal chart reflected disappointments, like Switzerland's drop to three medals from 15 in Calgary, other countries filled the breech. Norway jumped from five to 20, with nine golds and nine overall in cross-country skiing events. Austria increased from 10 to 21, dominating Alpine ski events with eight.
As the host country, France won more med-

als, nine, than any previous host since the United States won 12 medals at the 1980 Lake

Placid Games. And overall, 19 countries won medals, two more than in Calgary. The Games also produced a snowfall of poi-

gnant moments.
CBS Sports always made sure Nancy Kenigan's mother had a monitor to watch her daughter skate. Brenda Kerrigan is nearly blind and must sit with her nose to the screen. The night her daughter won the bronze medal, she was at rinkside, cheering, in front of her set. When Dan Jansen finished his 500-meter

speed skating race, albeit in a time that won him only fourth place, his mother, Genry Jen-sen, looked as if she were finally drained of tension. Four years before, in the same event, on the same day his sister died of cancer, Jansen

And there on the podium stood Viktor Petrenko, the new men's champion in figure skating, an athlete from Ukraine, a former Soviet republic not yet independent. As a flag bearing the Olympic rings was raised and the Olympic anthem was played, as agreed upon last month by officials of the Unified Team, his face was

"If it had been his flag and anthem," said Panl Wylie of Denver, the silver medalist, "he'd

The sadness of Russia was evident elsewhere. Athletes were selling their training suits and

competition uniforms, some bearing the Cyrilhic letters "CCCP" that stood for Soviet Union. And as their events ended, they left their Olympic villages immediately, rather than spend

more hard currency, so precious now in all the But there were delirious moments, as well, like 73-year-old Eleanor Blair's reaction to her

daughter, Bonnic, winning the women's 500-meter race in speed skating: "Let's party."

At the end of his second run in the men's slalom on Saturday, Alejand Preinfalk Lavagni of Costa Rico was mobbed by jubilant teammates. Not because he won, because he fin-

ished. He was last, in 65th place.

And then there was the French hockey team whose practice the day after the team clinched the medal round was canceled because of too

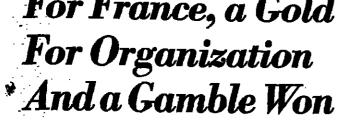
much celebrating the night before. In the end, the French had much to celebrate and not just the hockey players.

By any measure, the Albertville Olympics, a risky gamble for their disparate nature, were a

resounding triumph. They brought the Savoie region the new roads it needed. They brought Alpine resort owners exposure of uni value through worldwide television.

And for 16 days, at least, they brought a fastchanging world together in the harmonious

For France, a Gold Polkas, Fireworks and an Invitation to Norway



By Michael Janofsky New York Times Service

ALBERTVILLE, France — The 16th Winter

Olympics ended Sunday just about the way they opened, with a curious but entertaining

irls Française ceremony celebrating the Games,

the Savoie region of France and the Olympic

Armid hundreds of local children, singers,

dancers and Olympic athletes, Juan Antonio Samaranch, the president of the International

Olympic Committee, beckoned the youth of the

world to reconvene in Lillehammer, Norway, two years from now for the start of the new

Winter Olympic quadrennial schedule.

And wouldn't it be a treat if those Games

For all the anxieties associated with organiz-ing Games spread across 1,600 square kilome-

ters (600 square miles) of mountainous terrain

and holding a 16-day party for a reconfigured world, the Albertville Olympics worked.

So often, the French get a bad rap beyond their borders. Maybe in Paris, the reputation is

justified. Not here. There was not a hint of haughtiness in the Hant Savoie. As the Games

unfolded, the organizers and their volunteer

staff of thousands could not have been friendli-

er or more accommodating. For that, they deserved to celebrate themselves.

numed out as successfully as these?

By William Drozdiak Washington Post Service

LA LECHERE France - For months, the doldrums of national depression have permeated France. Voters are angry with mainstream politicians and worried about a surging tide of immigrants. Workers are auxious about job security in a deepening recession. Students, 'nurses, doctors and farmers launch periodic strikes and stage protest marches through the streets.

Yet for two weeks those troubles have vanished - if only temporarily - as the country has found relief in an oasis of pleasure and tranquility provided by the Winter Olympics. Eleven years in the making, at a cost of \$2 billion, the successful outcome has left much of France thinking that a great gamble has been won.

To the amazement even of the Games' co-presidents, Jean-Claude Killy and Michel Barnier, the most logistically complicated Olympics in history took place virtually without a hitch. Events were scattered far and wide in the rugged Alps, but roads were remarkably free of traffic jams and only one race the women's super-giant slalom — was delayed by bad weather.

The joyous celebration of youth was nonetheless marred by tragedy. Nicholas Bochatay, aSwiss speed skier, was killed when he crashed headlong into a snow grooming machine Saturday. He was the first athlete to die during an Olympics since 11 Israeli athletes and officials

were killed by Palestinian terrorists at the 1972 Munich Summer Games. Some of the record number of 2.174 athletes complained about the distance separating their residences and the slopes or rinks where their events were held. Killy insisted that such a minor inconvenience was unavoidable in order to incorporate the facilities and expe-

rience of all the major Alpine re-'sorts in the Savoie region. "It would be nice to let skiers put on their skis and glide right on to the slopes, but this was not possible

because of the huge Olympic area," Killy said. "As far as accommodations go, I saw a lot of athletes enjoying themselves at the Brides-les-Bains nightchib and the Club Med in Val d'Isère."

Besides painstaking preparations, Killy and Barnier praised said. "We're glad we can break this what they described as "the biggest up with smiles."

volunteer program ever in France's history." The 25,000 volunteers and 6,000 gendames shepherded nearly 1 million spectators through the Alps and maintained impeccable security with making precautions too oppressive.
"Ninety-nine percent of the people were satisfied and I would not

Claude Killy, the 1968 Olympic ski champion who served as co-president of the organizing

At a news conference Sunday he was ebul-lient, proud, even jocular, admitting, "We still have not found our Colombian athletes." The

Colombians became the running joke of the

Games. Its athletes were on the entry lists but never appeared to compete. Anyway, 2,174 athletes did compete, a record for the Winter Games, and so did 64 countries. That was a

In the grandest way, irrendiness and accom-

modation became the ephemeral themes of these Games. With the melting away of political

philosophies that used athletes as propagandist tools, the Albertville Olympics became the first devoid of any major "us versus them" mental-

There were new divisions, like separate teams

from Slovenia, Croatia and Yugoslavia, And something called a Unified Team, a combina-

tion of athletes from five former Soviet republics, competed against three other former re-

publics, now independent — Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Not that it all made much of a

difference in practice. The Unified Team fin-

ished second in the overall medal standings, with 23 to Germany's 26, and the independents

have believed we could achieve that level of contentment two or three years ago," Killy said.

Killy said his biggest worry of the Games was another enormous snowfall of the magnitude that caused several avalanches and paralyzed roads in December, just as a massive tide of Christmas vacationers were arriving in the Alps. Many were forced to spend the night in their cars until the roads were cleared and the traffic jams untan-

The Games themselves cost about \$800 million to stage, and even though the CBS television network paid nearly one-third of that sum just for the American broadcasting rights, Barnier admits that the Olympics will probably fall short of his goal of breaking even. But the Savoie region has bene-fited from the new highways, tun-

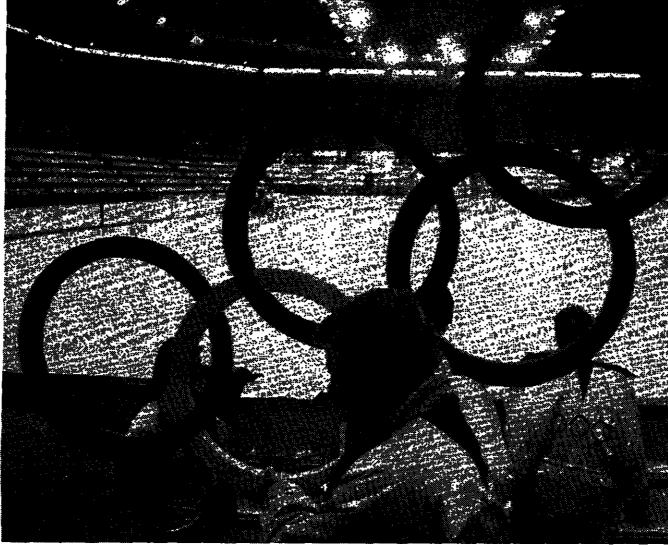
nels, hospitals, schools, sewers and water purification plants that were built with more than \$1 billion in state and local government subsi-

The patina of success surrounding the Games is expected to give a boost to Barnier's political ambitions. The 41-year-old Ganllist is now head of the Savoie regional conneil, but many observers expect him to become a minister in the next conservative government and he is known to harbor thoughts of

eventually running for president. As for Killy, he has ruled out a career in politics despite repeated appeals from major parties to pursue a new career in government. Despite his denials, Killy is thought to be a planaible candidate to succeed his mentor, Juan Antonio Samaranch, the president of the Inter-

national Olympic Committee. For the time being, Killy says, he simply wants to escape to the tains and revel in obscurity with his children. He says the partnership that brought the Olympics

to Savoie was unique. None of us wants or expects to do this kind of thing again," he



A workman removed the Olympic rings symbol Sunday from the rink in Albertville at which the skating events had been contested. shone up as if to make the sky 2 EPO.

ALBERTVILLE, France Athletes who competed at the Albertville Olympics were feted Sunday night in a carnival of dancers, skaters and fireworks that ended the 16th Winter Games in a blaze

Many of the 2,200 competitors from 64 nations who marched into the Olympic arena behind their own flags 16 days ago returned for the closing ceremony at a tempo-rary stadium. But this time they paraded together in a festival of song and dance from the Savoie region that hosted them.

With the end of these Games, the the Olympics," the announcer cried promise of the next Winter Olymas he beckoned the audience to a pics two years hence was invoked towering maypole.

by a float that emphasized the Nor
Progress on Doping dic theme - a blonde riding a polar bear on an ice floe.

Viking ships and a runner carrying the Olympic torch underscored the message of the 1994 Winter Games, which will reset the Olympic cycle to alternate the Winter But Prince Alexandre de Mer-and Summer Games every two ode, head of the IOC's medical

"In accordance with tradition, I call upon the youth of the world to ing has been won.
assemble in Lillchammer, Norway. We have never shouted victo celebrate with us the 17th Winter Olympic Games," proclaimed Juan

Then the mesmerizing ceremony was transformed into a show of lights and dancing, watched by 30,000 spectators in the stadium and tens of millions around the globe on television.

Children from Alberville danced for the boisterous crowd and then the announcer called for extinguishing the Olympic flame.

The crowd shouted "No!" but with the amplified sound of the wind, the flame flickered out and fireworks erupted.

Sparks flew overhead, whistles sounded from the loudspeakers and smoke from the fireworks filled the stadium. Dancers in folk costumes poured

onto the floor and the audience was urged to join in the dance. Long live the polka! Long live

The IOC found no evidence of illegal drugs in the 473 tests it performed during the Winter Games, its top medical official said, The Associated Press reported from La

commission, said the result does not mean the struggle against dop-

tory," he said at a news conference.
"We have a result that shows we Antonio Samaranch, president of have won part of the fight, that's the International Olympic Com- all. There are still areas of con-

> De Merode also said the IOC will carry out extensive experi-ments before introducing blood testing as a drug control measure in

meant to supplement urinalysis Mock speedskaters on roller are designed to detect illegal blood blades circled a rink on the stadium transfusions and a new perforfloor, and at one point spotlights mance-enhancing drug known as

Tombamania Traffic Jams

LES MENUIRES, France - Alberto Tomba's fanatic following waving flags and tooting horns, were blamed Saturday for the first

massive traffic jam of the Albertville Games. The backup stretched from the venue of the men's slalom more than six kilometers (four miles) to the town of Les Granges by early afternoon, and officials estimated that it might take four hours or more for the last cars to reach Les Menuires. A festival scheduled at Les Menuires for 7 P.M. contributed to the problem.

Few people caught in the jam along the twisting mountain road appeared to mind. Once it became clear traffic was not moving, dozens of people got out of their cars to sunbathe along the side of the road. Food, drink and eigarettes made their way from car to car and updates on Tomba's finish — he wound up second — were provided via radio.

Laurent Betholt of the Olympics' transportation committee con-ceded Saturday that officials had probably underestimated the number of Tombamaniacs who would drive to the venue.

La Bomba's a Happy Second in Slalom were Tomba's fans, an estimated

10,000 who came from nearby Italy

and hopelessly jammed the switch-

back mountain road into this dis-

By late in the race. Tomba had

second trip down the course,

second later, Tomba had a silver

Jappe thus won the gold, giving

Tomba still had the lead.

tant Savoie station.

By Harvey Araton

New York Times Service LES MENUIRES, France - A man who likes challenges, among other things, Alberto Tomba now has more motivation for the 1994 Winter Olympics than he needs

and probably wants. It would seem that the fabled La Bomba has a genuine nemesis on his calloused hands in the 25-yearold Finn Christian Jagge of Oslo, who proved Saturday for the secand time this winter that he can win the big one, the slalom, against

Tomba on the road. Most of the estimated 30,000 spectators lining the course for the

escape their haunting heritage. But

To our readers in Berlin

You can now receive the IHT

hand delivered to your home or office

every morning on the day of put

there's always the view.

Norway two golds and a pair of bronzes in Alpine skiing and the reputation as a formidable Alpine last Alpine event of the Olympics player going into its own Winter Games at Lillehammer in 1994. That is where Tomba will have to view mirror.

medal_

go reclaim his gold, and certainly it won't be a place where the course is a mountain of Italian green, red and white.

giant slalom gold. Judging from better off not knowing what kind of Tomba's postrace mood, it didn't time the Italian would produce. But Stanley Cup since 1940, he stared appear that Jagge even darkened the crowd gave away the secret with his afternoon. Jagge did roadblock Tomba's joy

medals in Alpine skiing. Tomba said.

Silver, he said, wasn't such a

It wasn't as if Jagge ruined the afternoon, poised for his second Olympics for Tomba, who won the run, the Norwegian said he was

ride into the Olympic history book, ery one of the 63 gates, his linepreventing him from a repeat don- backer-like legs surging into every ble gold from Calgary — where he turn. When Tomba was past the won the slalom and giant slalom — finish line in 51.66 seconds for a and from becoming a holder of an cumulative time of 1:44.67, he colunprecedented four Olympic gold lapsed on his back, at once joyous There will be more chances,"

blow to his ego after a first run that Jagge pressu was loose at the top and put him more than a second and a half behind Jagge's superb 51.53. He reported a problem with sharp, slip- Tomba from the lead. Jagge told

comfortable and confident to go for it," he said.

Two of the other strong medal candidates, Luxembourg's Marc hundred times," he said. Girardelli and France's Patrice the momentum from a stirring sec- Bianchi, departed this race on their and run. At the moment Jagge first run, Girardelli having wasted reached out from the start house to one of the best times by missing a dig his poles into the snow for his gate not far from the finish and second trip down the course, Bianchi eliciting a chorus of hometown groans by missing a gate a But 52.96 one-hundreths of a third of the way down.

There were still four men between Tomba in sixth place and Jagge in first, eventual bronze winner Michael Tritscher of Austria and World Cup leader Paul Accola of Switzerland among them.

By some quirk of vision, Ragge could see only Tomba in his rear-

"But I felt that I could have a normal second run and still win." As Tomba, skiing 10th in the time the Italian would produce. But

a gigantic roar. Tomba ferociously attacked evand exhausted.

Given the first-run deficit, he knew he had made the best possible play on a lousy hand. He'd handed

pery edges on his skis. "I didn't feel himself that no matter how good a run Tomba had had, he could win if he just focused on himself.
"I had to tell myself that about a

> If he believed that, it was because he was able to draw on his experience last December, when he took the first-run lead in a World Cup slalom at Madoona Di Campiglio, Italy, only to have Tomba roar down the mountain and take the lead in the afternoon.

Once upon a time in his career, when he had the reputation as a great first-run racer and a secondrun flopper, this would have been Jagge's cue to make the crucial mistake. But a coach had suggested that he see a sports psychologist, just like Tomba has. His results began to improve. And on that day in December, with banner-waving Tomba zealots lining the course. Jagge won in the legend's lair.

This being for an Olympic gold medal, Tomba hoped Jagge would lose the moment. While Tomba waited, Jagge, who needed a 53.24 to win, crossed in 52.96 and a 1:44.39 total. He won with 28 onehundredths of a second to spare, and Tomba was part of the reception committee to lift him in the air. Later, Tomba was saying he was

happy and looking forward to the rest of the World Cup season, when someone asked if he would rever to the life-style he led after the 1988 Olympics were over. Eating, drinking and womaniz-

ing," the reporter said.
Tomba laughed, He has been on a strict diet and not drinking while in training for these Games. But he is, after all, Alberto Tomba, so he may or may not have been kidding when he said: "I start tomorrow."

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By Joan Dupont

Matthiessen's 1965 novel about four zealous Christian

missionaries and a half-indian adventurer in the Amazon who bring doom rather than salvation to a native tribe was

shuffled around the MGM studios for years. It became

one of those mythic projects: John Huston, Bob Rafelson,

Milos Forman were, at different times, slated to direct.

The independent producer Saul Zaentz ("The Unbear-

able Lightness of Being") had negotiated for the rights in 1969, but it took almost a quarter of a century, studio power

shifts, shelved scripts, and \$1.4 million before he won out.

He signed on Babenco to direct and Jean-Claude Carrière

thought, why should I make a movie about Anglo-Saxon characters in South America when there isn't one South

American character in the story? And then I thought, of

course, there are the Indians. They're the South American

characters. I felt it could be a great movie, showing the point of view of the minority, the oppressed, and the oppressor's point of view, without caricature."

hitting film about street kids on the outskirts of São Paulo.

He admits that he is fascinated by society's outcasts. "Kiss

of the Spider Woman," adapted from Manuel Puig's

novel, in which William Hurt played a homosexual behind bars, was a hit; "Ironweed," adapted from William Ken-nedy's Pulitzer Prize novel, in which Meryl Streep and

Tough, to take the greatest stars in American and make

them two burns on the sidewalk," he says with satisfaction.

"We made the subject with a lot of compassion, no oppor-tunism, and the movie was ignored. Now we're taking

characters that are kind of heroes for the American culture.

We're saying that environment is not just an abstract

relationship with the forest. People have been living under

those trees for hundreds of years, without destroying the forest. Let's open our ears, let's also analyze what we're

doing: occupation of the jungle since World War II has been guided by the fundamentalist church, applying guerrilla techniques, like the Green Berets of God."

the Americas, Babenco wanted this film to be a reminder

that there is not much left to be discovered. "We know so

much, and with our white arrogance, we decided to go in,

to colonize and rape people's minds."

Feeling that in 10 years, the movie would be a period

On the 500th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of

Jack Nicholson played drunken bums, was not.

Babenco made his mark in 1981 with "Pixote," a hard-

("The Mahabharata") to write the screenplay.

European response to the film.

uncomfortable about what I do."

and Marlon Brando to act.

WASHINGTON — Multi- is a prefix that has a special place in my heart. As a cub reporter for a column in the old New York Herald Tribune, I interviewed the Italian movie actress Gina Lollobrigida, then making her first splash in "Pane, Amore e Fantasia." I was then short of all three - bread, love and dreams — and treasured a picture she gave me, which shows her posing in revealing rags and pouting defiantly, and is inscribed "Molto simpatico."

Multi-, like the Italian molto, is from the Latin multus, "much"; Lollobrigida was offering fans much affection. Stuck on the beginning of nouns, like multivitamin, it means "more than one, several"; on the beginning of adjectives, like multifaceted, multi-means

"Multilaterals Raise Hopes" is the headline on a recent issue of the weekly Near East Report. The liberated modifier, multilateral, used to be part of multilateral discussions; now on its own, it was used here to refer to the talks between Israel and many Arab states about regional issues. This figurative use of the adjective was started by Sir William Jones, the English jurist, in a 1784 letter to the conservative statesman Edmund Burke: "The

charter of justice . . . makes me multilateral; it gives me an equity side, a law side, an ecclesiastical side, a crown side, an admiralty side." For some reason, Jones was dissatisfied with manysided. That early anti-manyism has caught on; al-though few is doing fine, many is in disuse. If Han Suyin were writing her Hong Kong novel today, she would change the title (and the subsequent movie and

would change the trite (and the subsequent three and song) to "Love Is a Multi-Splendored Thing."

We used to be in a bipolar world, using a term Zbigniew Brzezinski popularized in the early 1970s after the term polarization was used to cluck-cluck at political partisanship. In fact, the world has always the term polarization was used to cluck-cluck at political partisanship. been bipolar, rotating as it does on an axis with north and south poles, but that geopolitical sense has led to

the replacement of bi- (two) with multi- (count 'em). With the dissolution of one of the two superpowers, the world has become multipolar, a word associated in the mid-70s with Henry Kissinger, whose clients today are multinational. (Such companies require multi-lingual interpreters, and hire multimarket executives who engage in multitasking rather than do anything

The multi-boom was given a push by Clark Kerr of the University of California in 1963, when the multidisciplinary president scorned uni- for a multiversity. He probably lifted this from the philosopher William James, who wanted a word for the absence of order in the universe and came up with multiverse.

Now our multitalented singers recording on multi-track tapes are covered in multicolumn news stories by multimedia correspondents using multisyllabic words (such as multisyllabic). Detergents that used to claim to be all-purpose are now trendily multi-

The controversy raging on college campuses is about multiculturalism. The adjective form of that noun was coined in a July 3, 1941, book review in my old Herald Tribune, a decade before "Pane, Amore e Fantasia" was filmed. Some book — I don't know the title — was described as "a fervent sermon against

nationalism, national prejudice and behavior in favor

of a 'multicultural' way of life." When proponents of cultural diversity gained attention derogating Western civilization in the 1980s. multicultural became a college curriculum code word for "not dominated by whites." The historian Arthur-Schlesinger Jr., writing in The Wall Street Journal last year, blasted the views of "high-minded but wrong-headed multicultural zealots."

The former gossip columnist for The Washington Times, Charlotte Hays, reported in a recent New Republic article about her old employers that Arnand de Borchgrave, now editor-at-large, was up-to-date on usage even in thank-you notes: "For something Arnand particularly liked, there was a gallant

In the general generification of inclusive words with multi-, beery Joe Sixpack, who used to watch the games on TV in his undershirt, went out and bought a multiband radio to listen to commentary about his team's multiflex defense, replaced his old cable system with a multidirectional antenna, snacks on multigrain cereals and has changed his name to Joseph Multipack As the use of the prefix multiplies, its meaning is demeaned. Like a hot stock with low earnings, it soon loses its multiple. (Poly-want a cracker?)

"Harry is a multimillionaire," goes an instructive joke. "No, Harry is a millionaire, maybe, but not a multimillionaire." First man insists, "Multimillionaire." Skeptic asks, "How much does he actually have in the bank?" First man says, "Ten thousand dollars."
Skeptic admits, "Yon're right — he's a multimillion.

The invitation seemed early robotic:
"The Offices of/The Attorney General/and/The Deputy Attorney General/request the pleasure of your company/at a/holiday reception."

I had heard of office parties, but —a party special offices? This was a matter for Miss Manners.

Judith Martin does for the United States's etiquette what I try to do for its grammar. (Run it.) I shot the curiously worded invitation on to her at United Feature Syndicate, with the query "Should an office invite a person to a party? Even an office party?"

Miss Manners's (yes, that's correct) reply, in the most beautiful writing hand I have ever seen: "Although I never much cared for talking furnitu rulings from chairs, messages from desks of -1 welcome the clarification that a party is actually being

given by offices, rather than people. "If the attorney general and his deputy want to give a party, they may not have to make the hors d'oeuvres, but they should pay for them, and they should sustain the illusion that they invited people they happened to like, not those from whom they expect any professional advantage.

"Guests of an office need not reciprocate, as they have incurred no social obligation. There is far too much confusion about this sort of thing (although I admired the thank-you letter a friend wrote the president's wife after a state dinner - Let's do this again real soon"), which is why I am willing to approve the crude admission that a party is being given by an

New York Times Service



When Saul invited me to do this film," said Carrière, "I Hector Babenco's "At Play in the Fields of the Lord" has not been well received in the United States.

three years of my life to it; I felt I had to do it or I'd

. . and people miss the point!" A vibrant high-voltage personality, Babenco looks like a man who thrives on difficulty. All the snakes, scorpions, and fire ants of Amazonia couldn't dampen his spirits. But the experience of five months on location in the rain forest was chastening: "It was the worst thing that happened in my life. A miscry! The film's message — the whites should keep out — goes for me too! When you spend 11 hours under the sun, after four-five hours, your mind doesn't work any more; you're on automatic pilot, and by night, you're a dead man."

The russed shoot was paraded across splendid photo spreads in the magazines, adding to the they'll-make-it-or-bust legend; the three-hour film was released to tepid reviews. "We show this movie to the country that has the largest number of nonprofit organizations for ecology, and nobody wants to know about the movie? Nobody gets aroused? Nobody has the curiosity of trying to understand the Amazonian phenomenon? You give money to the cause, have invitations to your son's bar mitzvah printed on recycled paper, and your good conscience sleeps in peace?"

Babenco, 46, grew up poor in Buenos Aires, at odds with a father he describes as maddeningly authoritarian. He left home at 18 and went to Spain, where he lived off odd jobs - house painter, movie extra - and put his hand to the "Paella Westerns" of the '60s.

"I never established peace with my father before he died, and I saw Zaentz become my father on this project, how much I wanted him to love me, being a Jewish kid whose father always mocked him for wanting to be a piece, he was moved by a sense of urgency: "I've devoted movie director. My father was a tailor, a very poor man."

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Because his previous films were his own projects, he had trouble figuring out if he was making the movie for himself or just on assignment. The grandfatherly Zaentz, also a self-made man, proved supportive. "Saul was always asking, never ordering; the respect, during our three years together, has been incredible, which made things more difficult. Then you have to deal with your own demons, the projection of your own fears."

Zaentz and the French screenwriter Carrière, known for taking on great authors and grand themes, are not typical of the American system; Babenco, who lives in São Paulo, feels like the "least American in the batch, a sniper on the roof." He speculates that Americans dislike non-Americans making films about them. Or perhaps there's a club and he doesn't belong? But he knows that America is made up of non-Americans. "So Γ m swimming in this dilemma — trying to understand why Γ m not loved in the place where I work."

Once more, he makes a stab at solving the mystery that dogs him. "Curiosity doesn't matter any more. These days, people don't want to be transported to emotional territories where they don't know how to react." He looks up with a faint cureka smile, "And my films are tough."

He has no idea what the next one will be. "If I don't find financing for my movie in America, I will do it in Brazil, I will do it in France; I will do it in 16 millimeter, I will do it in video. I will keep talking. I'm not going to be conditioned by a dictatorship of happiness."

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the

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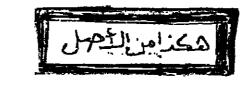
INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

You will find below a listing of job positions published last Thursday in the International Herald Tribune under the International Recruitment Feature

POSITION/LOCATION	COMPANY	
AUTOMOTIVE CURRICULUM MANAGER/ Brussels	Volvo Cars	
PRODUCT TRAINING MANAGER/ Brussels	Volvo Cars	· · · · ·
COURSE DESIGN SPECIALIST/ Brussels	Volvo Cars	
BUDGET MANAGEMENT OFFICER/ Rome	IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development)	
HEAD OF DIRECT FUND RAISING/ Gland	WWF International (World Wide Fund for Nature)	
CHIEF, FARM MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTION ECONOMICS SERVICE AGRICULTURAL SERVICES DIVISION/Rome	FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)	
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER/ Pakistan	HUB Power	5-1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
INTERNATIONAL SALES COORDINATOR/ Paris	Borland Europe	
TWO SAFETY ADVISERS/ France and Abroad	Mercuri Urval	
MANAGING DIRECTOR/ Western Europe	American Fortune 200 Company	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>	<u> المناو بينيجة إلى الم</u>

If you want to receive a copy of the ad for any of the above positions, please contact: Valérie Lanoë in Paris: Tel.: (1) 46 37 94 74 - Fax: 46 37 93 70

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